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THE

PHYSICIAN'S

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE,

FOR 1867.

BY

WILLIAM ELMER, M. D.

NEW YORK:
W. A. TOWNSEND, PUBLISHER,
No. 434 BROOME STREET.
1867.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by
DR. WILLIAM ELMER,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District
of New York.

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1867

PREFACE.

1867.

THE HAND-BOOK makes its tenth annual appearance, with some changes and additions, that are properly alluded to here. First, a full Index of the Common Names of Remedial Agents. This, we think, will be regarded with favor; for though we may generally be familiar with scientific names, the most ready and tenacious memories are sometimes at a loss, and for this reason this index of common names has been prepared.

A new method in cases of Asphyxia has been substituted for Marshall Hall's.

A slight change has been made in the *arrangement* of our Classification of Diseases; but in the treatment of diseases—which is indicated by placing the number of the remedy recommended after the disease for which it is prescribed, we have made considerable change.

In the first editions of the HAND-BOOK, we gave under each disease such remedies as were laid down in works generally regarded as "standard authority," and, from the nature of the case, under some diseases these remedies were numerous. In revising this part of the work it will be seen, first, that the number of remedies has been reduced usually to three or four; that some of the old remedies have been retained, but in many cases new remedies have been substituted. In doing this we have not intended to forsake the old landmarks, nor to show any want of respect even, for the works of those authors who have been acknowledged as authority. We have simply done what we think those authors themselves would do, were they now moving in our midst.

At no small expense of time and trouble we have carefully selected, from reliable sources, some results of recent progress in medical science. Much of this was unprinted, and learned by a wide range of correspondence with practical physicians. We have extinguished no light in the medical firmament; the same course of treatment is still laid down in "the books," and to the books we all have access.

No attempt is made to furnish a complete or systematic treatment of any disease. The plan is wholly *suggestive*. The practitioner must rely on his own judgment as to the particular condition of disease, character of constitution, etc., in which each remedy will be appropriate, or reject it wholly. And let it be distinctly understood, that this manual is *not designed to take the place of standard works upon practice and the materia medica, nor to supersede the necessity of thorough investigation and study on the part of the student or practitioner.*

From our earliest connection with the profession, we have been known as the uncompromising foe of every thing quackish and irregular. We wish also to be known as the uncompromising foe of a *stationary profession*. We have by no means as yet reached that elevated position beyond and above which those

77575

is nothing inviting or valuable in medical science. How then, we honestly ask, can we rationally hope for progress, unless we fearlessly "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good?"

In this connection, we may perhaps be allowed to add this general remark. Whenever in the treatment of a disease we fail to see the result we wish, we *may* gain a valuable hint by looking at the remedies indicated under the same disease in the HAND-BOOK.

With few exceptions, which are indicated, the doses stated in this book are intended for *adults*. They are in most instances *less in amount* than those given in the dispensatories; and in this approach nearer to the doses actually prescribed in medical practice.

We again submit the HAND-BOOK to the profession, to whom it is most respectfully dedicated by

THE AUTHOR.

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CALENDAR FOR 1867.

1867.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
January.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
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CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

NOTE.— The Figures, 1, 2, 3, etc., at the beginning of paragraphs, distinguish VARIETIES of a disease. Figures within, or at the end of a paragraph, refer to the List of Remedies.

S: Denotes the CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS, when stated.

P: The PATHOLOGY, or nature of the disease.

C: The COMPLICATIONS; stated when important.

SEQ: The SEQUELÆ, or diseases liable to follow.

D: The diseases from which the given one must be *diagnosed*.

Ph. S: The PHYSICAL SIGNS, when given.

In REFERENCES to other Classes or Orders, if these be found in the *same Division* with the disease to which the reference is appended, the Division is not named; if otherwise, the Division is named.

DIVISION I.—DISEASES OF THE GENERAL SYSTEM.

CLASS I.—FEVERS.

I. INFLAMMATORY, or COMMON FEVER.—That arising from exposure, fatigue, etc.; and often attended with various local inflammations especially of the throat, lungs, bowels, etc., or with biliousness. [33, 313, 664,]

II. INTERMITTENT FEVER: *Ague.*—Distinct cold, hot, and sweating stages; daily, or less frequently.—D: Hectic; Suppuration; Stricture; Retention of Urine.—SEQ: Enlarged Spleen, *ague-cake;* general dropsy. [185, 386, 475.]

III. REMITTENT FEVER: *Bilious F.*—Continuous febrile symptoms, with alternate partial remission and aggravation, daily or less frequently; biliary derangement.—C: inflammation of stomach, liver, spleen, or brain; Internal hemorrhages.—SEQ: Intermittent; Typhus. [313, 664, 498.]

IV. CONGESTIVE FEVER: *Pernicious* or *Malignant F.*—S: Sudden and alarming accession of febrile symptoms; intense thirst; sighing or panting respiration; pulse 120–160 per minute; restlessness, often coma; fatal on the 1st, 2nd, or 3d paroxysm. [158, 664, 550.]

V. YELLOW FEVER: *Vomito.*—Endemic, or Epidemic.—S: Skin yellow, orange, or bronzed; hemorrhages; vomiting and dejection of dark, offensive matters; prostration; stupor. First *diagnostic* symptoms, turbid conjunctiva, and dark-red suffusion of upper part of face, with severe lumbar pains. [498, 664, 185.]

VI. TYPHOID FEVER.—A form of common continued fever, attended with prostration, dulness of apprehension, severe pains in the forehead, or occiput, and loins; cough; hemorrhagic tendency; often rose-colored spots under the skin; *sordes* on the teeth.—P: Ulceration of glands of intestinal mucous membrane.—C: Distension of bladder, due to insensibility; diarrhea; pneumonia; inflammation or ulceration in various parts of the body; perforation of intestine. [386, 185, 664.]

VII. TYPHUS FEVER: *Putrid, Spotted, Jail,* or *Ship* F.—1. *Mild T.*—Headache, anxiety, prostration, coma.—2. *Severe T.*—Pulse small and unequal, or hard and quick, but fluttering; cerebral disorder; pain in forehead and vertex; petechiæ; vibices; hemorrhages; stupor, or delirium, ending in coma; subsultus; picking at the bed-clothes; *sordes* on teeth; tongue red, dry, and cracked.—C: Pneumonia; Diarrhea [148, 169.]; Dysentery; *Erysipelas;* Sore throat.—Contagious. [169, 386, 185.]

VIII. PLAGUE.—A fever, with buboes, or enlarged lymphatic glands; carbuncles, and petechiæ: passive hemorrhages.—Contagious. [153, 498, 470.]

IX. IRRITATIVE FEVER.—Prostration with excitement; due to poison of glanders, dissection wounds, phlebitis, or severe erysipelas, etc.—D: The great restlessness and exhaustion, with the known cause, distinguish it from typhoid. [313 270.]

X. HECTIC FEVER.—A fever coming on in wasting stages of long-standing disease, as phthisis.—S: Circumscribed flush on the cheek; alternate diarrhea and profuse perspiration; chills. [664, 22.]

XI.—MERCURIAL FEVER.—Known by its cause, and the presence of salivation, prostration, hemorrhages, tremor, or paralysis. [386, 270, 664.]

CLASS II.—ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

I. VARIOLA: *Small-pox.*—Contagious; appearing 9 to 12 days after exposure; initial fever of three or four days; followed by eruption, in three stages—*pimple, vesicle, pustule;* maturing in about eight days; desquamation begins from thirteenth to fifteenth day. Attended with peculiar, offensive odor. [588, 121, 270.]

1. V. DISCRETA: *Distinct Small-pox.*—Pustules distinct, separated by healthy surface; milder form.—S: At first, chill and fever; with sore throat, sneezing, headache; eyes sparkling; flushed face; excess of tears; lumbar pain.—C: Convulsions; Inflammations of eyes, throat, bronchia, or stomach, etc.; of meninges or brain; of lungs, pleura, or pericardium.—D: Common Fevers. [588, 121, 270.]

2. V. CONFLUENS: *Confluent Small-pox.*—Pustules run together over large patches of surface, especially about face and head; severer form.—S: As above, but more marked; often with delirium, or stupor; typhous symptoms; cough; great nervous prostration; severe inflammations, and in the advanced stage ulcerations. Course more rapid.—C: The same as in the *Distinct*, but more severe, often ending in ulceration of the eyelids, the eye, the ear, fauces, larynx, etc.; congestion or effusion of the lungs; diarrhea, dysentery; obstinate abscesses under the skin; Erysipelas; Gangrene.—SEQ: Phthisis; Scrofula.

3. V. MALIGNA: *Malignant*, or *Black Small-pox.*—S: More severe; and course more rapid; sinking; oozing of dark blood from mucous surfaces; tendency to gangrene. [588, 121, 270.]

4. VARIOLOID: *Modified Small-pox.*—Occurs after vaccination, or previous variola. Eruption rarely so severely as in the *distinct* or *Confluent* forms; course shorter. NOTE: Small-pox is also sometimes modified by Measles, Scarlatina, or Purpura, occurring at the same time; or superseded by measles, returning after that disease, to finish its course. May remove Intermittent Fever, or Epilepsy. [588, 121, 270.]

II. VACCINIA: *Vaccine Disease; Cow-pox.*—*Pimple*, third day after vaccination; *vesicle*, fifth day; *pustule*, eighth day; contents by thirteenth day quite purulent; dries and separates third or fourth week. [121, 270.]

III. VARICELLA: *Chicken-pox.*—Contagious; slight fever; short duration; eruption mostly vesicular, drying by the sixth day; sometimes successive crops.—D: Varioloid. [121.]

IV. RUBEOLA: *Measles.*—Contagious; febrile symptoms, with catarrh; rash in red irregular blotches about fourth day, without cessation of fever. S: Sneezing; suffusion of the eyes; flow of tears; sore throat; cough; dyspnœa. Declines about eighth day. —1. R. VULGARIS: *Common Measles.* 2. R. SINE CATARRHO: *M. without catarrh;* mild. 3. R. NIGRA: *Black Measles;* malignant; rash *purple* or black; hemorrhage; typhous symptoms; danger from *syncope, coma,* asphyxia, exhausting diarrhea, or obstinate

bronchitis.—C: Bronchitis; pneumonia; pleuritis; enteritis; pseudo-membranous Laryngitis; Ophthalmia; Otitis; Encephalitis; General Dropsy.—Sometimes occurs with SCARLATINA; more dangerous; relieves Hooping-cough, and some cutaneous and nervous diseases.—SEQ: Inflammation of air-passages; Hoarseness; Scrofulous Swellings; Tubercular disease.—The *Rash*, or the *Attack*, may recur.—D: Small-pox; Scarlatina; Roseola. [121, 270.]

V. SCARLATINA: *Scarlet Fever*.—Contagious; fever, with inflammation of fauces; scarlet rash, diffused more or less generally; appearing second day; desquamation sixth or seventh day. —S: Flushed face; hot, dry skin; quick pulse; great weakness; sometimes cerebral disorder. Minute red points appear and spread, forming large blotches; or diffused over the whole surface. [121, 270.]

1. S. SIMPLEX.—Milder form; little or no affection of the throat. [121.]

2. S. ANGINOSA.—Throat affection prominent; pain in swallowing; fauces swollen, *red*, with yellow patches; with ulceration, erosion, or gangrene; offensive odor; acrid secretions from throat and nose. Dangerous. [121, 270, 620, Top.]

3. S. MALIGNA: *Malignant Sore-throat*.—Throat affection very severe; throat *red*; eruption feebly brought out, or recedent; prostration; severe typhus symptoms. Very dangerous.—C: *of the last two forms*, Internal Inflammations; Enlargement and Softening of Salivary or Mesenteric glands. [386, 158, 620 Top.]—SEQ: Hectic fever; Obstinate abscesses about head or throat [500,] in testis, or joints; Meningitis; Anasarca, or local dropsies, [16,]; Gastro-enteritis; Diarrhea, Pleuritis, Rheumatic pains: Removes some cutaneous and nervous disorders.—D: Fevers; Measles, Roseola; Erythema.

In all forms of Scarlatina, *avoid the use of purgative medicines.*

CLASS III.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

I. ARTHRITIS: *Gout*.—An irritative or inflammatory disorder of various tissues and parts; but especially at first seating itself in the tarsal or metatarsal, carpal or metacarpal joints.—S: Severe, persistent pain; swelling; usually redness; followed sooner or later by deposits of *urate of soda* in joints.—P: *Uric acid Diathesis*.—D: Rheumatism. [197, 64, 458 Top.]

1. ACUTE GOUT.—The above symptoms, with fever.—C: Vertigo; Palpitation; Nausea; Lithic Acid Calculus. May retrocede: causing Gastritis, Colic; Disease of Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, Brain, or Eye [318, 64, 458 Top.]

2. CHRONIC GOUT.—Deformity of joints; Anchylosis.—SEQ: By metastasis, Apoplexy; Fatal Organic disease of Heart, Lungs, Liver, Kidney; Anasarca; Hydrothorax. [21, 64, 197, 148, 458, Top.]

3. NERVOUS GOUT.—Neuralgic pains; severe; movable to various parts of the body. Attended with many of the derangements above named. [64, 68, 230.]

II. RHEUMATISM.—Irritative or inflammatory disorder of various tissues and parts; but especially of muscular and fibrous structures.—P: *Lactic acid Diathesis*.—D: Periostitis.

1. ACUTE R.—Pain, confined or spreading; fever; often inflammation of the part. C: May extend, or pass by metastasis, to any of the *serous*, *parenchymatous*, or *mucous* tissues; exciting in these serious inflammation or organic disease; especially disease of the Heart, Pleura, and Brain.—D: Simple inflammations; Gout; Neuralgia. [668. 530. 298. 458, 151, Top.]

2. SUBACUTE R.—May seat in the Scalp, Eye, Face, Neck (causing *Wry-neck*), Chest (Pleurodynia), Loins (Lumbago), Hip (Sciatica), Heart, Alimentary canal, Diaphragm, Liver, Kidneys, Uterus, Ovaries, Testes. [398, 18.]

3. CHRONIC R.—Absence of fever; pain; swelling and deformity of affected parts; wasting. [64, 197, 178, 276.]

4. NERVOUS R.—Irritation without inflammation; metastasis, with various internal functional disorders. [68, 230. 4.]

III. ERYSIPELAS—Fever: with peculiar, spreading, but circumscribed inflammation of the skin; red, and slightly elevated.—S: Aching and soreness of limbs; chills, alternating with flushes; vomiting; restlessness; weakness; appearance of eruption second or third day, or earlier; most dangerous in face and scalp.—1. PHLEGMONOUS E.; extending to tissues beneath the skin. 2. ERRATIC E.; wandering over the surface; very liable to metastasis. 3. ŒDEMATOUS E.; attended with puffiness or dropsical swelling. 4. GANGRENOUS E.; *Malignant E., Blacktongue;* symptoms typhous; sloughing; highly dangerous.—C: of all these forms, metastasis, followed by inflammation or congestion within the Head, Thorax, or Abdomen. [270, 268, 281, 279 185, 498.]

IV. SCROFULA.—A diseased condition of the general system, dependent on a vitiated state of the blood, and reproducing this state; characterized by tendency to glandular and other insidious inflammations, and to the deposit of *tubercle.* Shows itself, in the child, in superficial ulcers, cutaneous eruptions, or enlargement and abscess of lymphatic glands of the neck, or axilla. Located in different parts, originates a variety of diseases; *e. g.*, in the Spine, *Tubes dorsalis, Rachitis,* [409, 414, 146,] and *Curvature;* in the hip, *Morbus coxarius;* in the knee, *Hydrarthrus* (White Swelling); upon the serous surfaces, tubercles followed by inflammations, as in *Hydrocephalus;* upon the mesenteric glands, *Tubes Mesenterica* (Marasmus); upon the lower part of the spine, *Psoas* and *Lumbar Abscess;* upon the lungs and other internal organs, tubercles, followed by ulceration, as in *Phthisis;* upon the general glandular system, or the mucous membranes, various forms of obstinate inflammatory diseases; and upon the skin, cutaneous diseases of certain kinds, especially Salt Rheum. [386, 335, 635, 410, 530. 270.]

V. SYPHILIS, *Secondary and Tertiary.*—The constitutional disease. Occurring usually about six weeks after the primary symptoms. Seen in the form of *coppery* discolorations on the skin; *Psoriasis;* pimples; *Lepra,* or scaly eruption; *Rupia,* or Vesicular eruption; *Ecthyma,* or Pustular eruption; *copper-colored Tubercles* in the skin, followed by deep ulcers; *Condylomata,* or Mucous tubercles, about the anus, or scrotum; *Syphilitic Sore-Throat,* showing Excoriation, Excavated Ulcers, or Sloughing Ulcers; *Ulcerations* of the nose and palate; or of the larynx; *Syphilitic disease of the bones,* with *Nodes,* and severe rheumatic pain at night; followed, in the cranium, by perforation of the bone, and protrusion of the brain. [355, 635, 530, 498, 386, 410.]

CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-VESSELS.

I. PLETHORA.—Morbid increase of the nutritive and stimulant elements of the blood.—Symptoms and Causes well known. [527, 519. 523.]

II. ANÆMIA.—Morbid deficiency or poverty of blood, or of its nutritive and stimulant elements. [290, 414, 281.]

1. ACUTE A.—Due to excessive hemorrhages.—S: Sighing; restlessness; paleness; feeble pulse; giddiness; impaired vision; faintness. [276, 476.]

2. CHRONIC A.—Found in both sexes; in the female known as *Chlorosis.* [409, 476, 48.] S: Paleness, bloodlessness; feeble circulation; feeble calorific power: palpitation; debility · *pica.* —C: Hysteria; Chronic Inflammation, Dropsy. [277, 281, 283.]

III. SCORBUTUS: *Scurvy.*—Depravation of blood, with debility, passive hemorrhages, and indolent inflammations.—S: Spongy, or ulcerated gums, fetid breath; livid hue of skin, with purplish spots; ulcerations upon slightest injury, perhaps with sloughing.—

C: Internal Congestions and Serous effusions; Anasarca.—D: Purpura. [270, 455, 407, 519.]

IV. PURPURA.—Nature and Symptoms strongly resembling those of Scurvy; usually with excessive tendency to hemorrhage from nostrils, gums, stomach, kidneys, etc.—C: Apoplexy of brain or lungs; Anasarca; Hectic. D: Like Scurvy, distinguished from Skin Diseases by fact that redness of the spots is not diminished by pressure. [276 in wine.]

V. NECRÆMIA.—Death of the blood. Death beginning in the blood. [414. 410, 476.]

VI. HÆMORRHAGE.—Escape of blood from the vessels; when occurring from the mucous lining of the nostrils, termed *Epistaxis;* from the mouth, *Stomatorrhagia;* from the lungs, *Hemoptysis;* from the stomach, *Hematemesis;* from the bowels, *Melæna;* from the rectum, *Bleeding Piles;* from the Urinary organs, *Hematuria;* also from the Uterus; the Skin; the Serous membranes; and the cellular and parenchymatous tissues. [649, 395, 169, 4.]

1. ACTIVE H.—S: Irritation or active congestion; fulness; warmth; active pulsation; vascular distention; healthy-looking, red blood. [330, 4, 649.]

2. PASSIVE H.—S: Depression; languor; flaccidity or softening of parts; paleness or discoloration; pale or dark, morbid blood. [649, 4, 158.]

3. CONSTITUTIONAL H.—S: Occurring from slightest lesions; peculiar to certain individuals and families. [55, 4, 330.]

4. CRITICAL H.—S: Occurring toward close of certain diseases; or at certain periods in their course; often affording relief.

VII. DROPSY.—A morbid accumulation of watery or serous fluid in the cellular tissue or serous cavities. Taking place in the cellular tissue, and extensive, it is termed *Anasarca;* when limited to a single part of that tissue *Œdema;* arising within the arachnoid, *Hydrocephalus;* within the pleura, *Hydrothorax;* within the pericardium, *Hydropericardium;* and within the peritoneal cavity, *Ascites.*—P: Dropsy may arise from—(*a*) Irritation, active congestion, or inflammation of the tissue which is its seat;—(*b*) As a consequence of exanthematous diseases;—(*c*) Bright's Disease, or other serious disease of the kidneys;—(*d*) Debility, with relaxation of the tissues, and sometimes passive congestion, [218, 280.];—(*e*) Altered condition of the blood, deficiency of albumen:—(*f*) Deficient activity of the absorbents, [372, 179.]—(*g*) Obstructions to the venous circulation, as from disease of the substance, or valves, of the heart; of the liver (especially Cirrhosis), or of the spleen; tumors within the abdomen, in the iliac or axillary region pregnancy, etc.—S: Discovery of water, by auscultation with percussion, in serous cavities, or swelling and puffy appearance of surface, usually with paleness of the affected part, when superficial; *pitting* under pressure of the finger; thirst; deficiency of perspiration and urine, the latter often highly colored. [58, 90, 92, 141, 179, 367, 368, 429, 282, 276.]

DIVISION II.—LOCAL DISEASES.

CLASS I.—DISEASES OF THE BRAIN, SPINAL CORD AND NERVES.

ORDER I.—DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND ITS MEMBRANES.

I. SIMPLE MENINGITIS: *Inflam. of the Membranes of the Brain.*

1. ACUTE M.—S: Intense pain in the head; redness of the face, giddiness; intolerance of light and sound; restlessness; vomiting, delirium; often convulsions; the pupil at first contracted, later dilated.—D: Tuberculous Meningitis; Some Fevers.—SEQ: Hydrocephalus; Cerebritis. [664, 498 318, 330.]

2. *CHRONIC M.—S:* At first, exaltation of mental activity; rest-

lessness; flushed face; then, dejection; monomania; paralysis. [410, 498.]

II. TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS: *Meningitis following deposit of Tubercles.*—Insidious. Usually a disease of children.—S: Preceded by emaciation, paleness, listlessness, cough, digestive disorder; occasional headache; perhaps vomiting, or constipation. Usually fatal. *1st stage:* Headache, vomiting, constipation, fever; pain in the head [498.] pulse excited. *2nd stage:* Pulse slow; respiration irregular; stupor or delirium; pupils dilated; senses impaired, [346,]. *3rd Stage:* Spasm of limbs or jaws; partial paralysis.—D: Simple Meningitis; Simple Hydrocephalus. [410, 498, 664,]

III. HYDROCEPHALUS: *Dropsy of the Brain.*—P: An effusion of serous fluid into the cavity of the arachnoid, which may or may not follow inflammation.—S: Gradual enlargement of the head, in the frontal, parietal and occipital regions; then, uncertain gait; violent pain in the head, at times with screaming; impaired senses. —D: Hypertrophy of the Brain; Large head from thickening of cranium, as in Rachitis. [367, 516; see DROPSY.]

IV. CEREBRITIS: *Inflam. of the Substance of the Brain.*—S: Differ with part of brain affected, but not so as to distinguish the part. Headache, dizziness; impaired senses; with neuralgic pain, or tingling and formication in body or limbs; pulse often slow and irregular; then tonic spasm of muscles; eye nearly insensible, with dilated pupil; delirium, or coma; lastly, insensibility; paralysis. Dangerous.—SEQ: Softening, induration; abscess.—D: Meningitis; Apoplexy; some forms of Hysteria. [530, 330, 121, 498, 664.]

V. HYPERTROPHY.—S: In children, head enlarges; after complete ossification, *compression* occurs, with pain; then, loss of intelligence and muscular action; convulsions; epilepsy.—D: Hydrocephalus. [498, 527.]

VI. ATROPHY.—Oftener of one side only; vacancy filling with serum.—S: Partial paralysis; convulsions; feeble, or irregular mental action, or complete idiocy. [282, 498, with 516.]

VII. TUMORS.—Symptoms various; usually those of *Tuberculous Meningitis, Cerebritis,* or *Hypertrophy.* May be suspected when schirrous or tuberculous formations appear in other parts. [410.]

VIII. APOPLEXY.—Sudden loss of consciousness and voluntary motion, from pressure originating within the cranium.—1. NERVOUS A. No lesion found after death. 2. SANGUINEOUS A. Hemorrhage into the substance of the brain, or congestion of blood-vessels. 3. SEROUS A. Sudden effusion of serum.—S: Often preceded by vertigo; sense of pressure, or weight; drowsiness; confusion of thought; flushings of the face; epistaxis; unsteadiness of gait. During the seizure: face flushed; pulse full and hard; coma; stertorous breathing; pupils dilated or contracted; difficulty of swallowing; incontinence of urine, from distention of bladder paralysis.—D: Coma, from narcotic poisons, *E. g.*, drunkenness Hysteria; Coma following Cerebritis or Meningitis; or from retention of *urea*, in Bright's Disease; Softening. [459, 330, 158, 608 to the Spine.]

IX. NERVOUS IRRITATION.—S: Sleeplessness; jactitation; disorder of senses and mental faculties; delirium; sometimes stupor. Most frequent in those of nervous temperament, females and children. [230, 385, 68. 691.]

X. ACTIVE CONGESTION.—As in IX, with neuralgic pains in body; nausea and vomiting; loss of memory; headache; delirium.—D: Passive C.; Depression; Nervous Irritation: in *active* C., often throbbing of carotid and temporal arteries; with full, strong pulse. [498, 158, 330, 608 to the Spine.]

XI. DEPRESSION.—S: Same as from *irritation:* See IX. May rise from starvation; or in last stage of exhausting disease, as of bowels; or from great loss of blood; breathing of poisonous

gases: mental or physical shock, etc.—D: Especially from Nervous Irritation; and Active Congestion. [414, 273, 153.]

XII. PASSIVE CONGESTION.—Due to causes preventing return of blood from head; or to debility and anæmia.—S: Fulness; drowsiness; disordered senses; pallor or lividity of countenance. [153, 273 65.]

NOTE.—Almost any of the inflammatory or functional diseases of the brain now named may be *simulated by Intestinal Irritation; Exhaustion* from loss of blood; *Chlorosis; Shock;* Excitement from Alcohol; *Delirium Tremens; Delirium Traumaticum; Dropsy;* or *Ischuria.*

XIII. CEPHALALGIA: *Headache.*—Usually symptomatic; sometimes idiopathic. Either may be of the kind termed *nervous; i. e.* paroxysmal; with depression, often nausea. Often due to metastasis of gout or rheumatism. [498, 153, 68.]

XIV. ECSTASY.—Loss of consciousness to impressions from without, with exalted action of the intellect and emotions. [664, 608 to the extremities.

XV. SOMNAMBULISM.—Loss of consciousness, but attended with power of consistent action, and susceptibility to ordinary influences.—C: Catalepsy.

XVI. CONVULSIONS.—Spasms of muscles, general or partial, clonic or tonic. Often begin in the eyes, or in the hands, or toes; last from 5 to 20 minutes or more; leave patient usually stupid.—1. CENTRIC C. Depending on disorder in brain or other nervous center. 2. ECCENTRIC C. Depending on irritation on any of the mucous membranes, exciting spasms through the nervous centers.—C: Cerebral or Spinal Diseases.—D: The centric or idiopathic, from the sympathetic or symptomatic. [68, 519, 168. 695.]

XVII. CATALEPSY.—Loss of consciousness, with rigidity. S: The body remains through the seizure in the position it had when taken. May last from few minutes to hours or days.—C: Worms; Cerebritis; Apoplexy; Insanity. [296, 282.]

XVIII. MANIA: *Insanity.*—1. *Melancholy.* 2. *General Insanity:* madness. 3. *Dementia:* feebleness of mind. [28, 287, 276.] 4. *Moral Insanity:* Continued perversion of certain feelings, affections, or impulses, with power of correct reasoning. 5. *Monomania,* including *Hypochondria,* [557, 150,] and Suicidal and Homicidal Monomania. 6. *Insane Impulse:* irresistible impulse to do some insane and criminal act. 7. *Nymphomania:* insane excitement of the erotic impulse in chlorotic females. [148, 527.]—C: Functional or organic disease of brain; Intestinal Irritations; Apoplexy; Epilepsy, Fevers; Gastric or Hepatic disease.—D: Meningitis; Fevers; Delirium Tremens. [121, 150, 498. 237.]

XIX. DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Due to the cerebral debility following cessation of an accustomed stimulant. S: Vision of grotesque or frightful objects; with sleeplessness; and muscular tremors. Terminates, if favorably, in a sound sleep of from 12 to 24 hours. C: Morbid cerebral excitement, the immediate effect of the narcotic; sometimes Pleurisy, Pneumonia, etc., or injuries, masked by the peculiar delirium.—D: Delirium of Fever; Meningitis; Insanity. [237, 230, 150, 153.]

XX. EPILEPSY: *Falling Sickness.*—Paroxysmal convulsions, with loss of sensibility and consciousness, followed by coma.—S: Premonitory—depression; moroseness; irritability; or unusual cheerfulness; confusion of thought, or drowsiness; dimness, or other disorders, of vision. In the seizure—Sudden fall; spasms tonic, or alternating with relaxation; head turned to one side; face livid; foaming at the mouth; biting of the tongue; respiration difficult.—P: Morbid excitability of nervous system, with *centric* irritation, *i. e.*, within the nervous centres; or *eccentric*, as in the digestive or uterine *organs.—D:* Apoplexy; Hysteria; General Convulsions. [527, 519, 121, 164, 414. 180.]

XXI. CHOREA: *St. Vitus' Dance.*—Involuntary contractions of the muscles, without loss of consciousness, or complete loss of power of the will.—S: Incessant spasmodic movements, usually first seen in the face or hands; then extending to all parts of the body; sometimes, stammering; difficulty of swallowing; inability to stand or sit.—D: Epilepsy; Hysteria; some forms of Palsy. [636, 592, 68, 698.]

NOTE.—The Cerebral diseases to which children are most subject are, *Tubercular* and *Simple Meningitis; Hydrocephalus; Cerebral Congestion*, and *Hemorrhage; General Convulsions*, and *Chorea*. The surgical diseases most commonly met with, are the following:

XXII. CONCUSSION: *Stunning.*—Sudden interruption of the functions of the brain caused by a blow.—S: Insensibility in various degrees; surface pale and cold; slow breathing; vomiting, when the case is not too severe, followed by improvement. [330, 476, 158.]

XXIII. COMPRESSION.—Either from extravasated blood or depression of portion of bone.—S: Those of apoplexy.—D: Concussion: Apoplexy. [664.]

XXIV. FRACTURE OF THE CRANIUM.—Occurs with, or without depression of bone.—C: In the latter case, Compression; Wounds of Dura Mater; or of the Brain itself, with Hernia Cerebri. [664.]

XXV. DISEASES OF CEREBELLUM.—Obscure.—Occasion paralysis on *opposite* side of body, and oftener of lower than upper extremities; frequently cause convulsions. [664.]

ORDER II.—DISEASES OF THE SPINAL MARROW AND ITS MEMBRANES.

I. SPINAL MENINGITIS: *Inflam. of the Membranes of the Spinal Cord.*

1. ACUTE S. M.—S: Severe pain in the spine, at one point, or extending; with neuralgic pains in various parts of the body; rigidity opisthotonos; clonic spasms; fever; hurried respiration, finally small, irregular pulse; coma.—C: Caries of Vertebræ. [664, 313 68, 201 Top.]

2. CEREBRO-SPINAL M.—Often epidemic.—S: Sometimes, chill; vomiting; purging; collapse; then symptoms of Spinal Meningitis. Headache; intolerance of light and sound; delirium; rigidity; spasms; fever; great thirst. [158, 148, 313.]

3. CHRONIC S. M.—S: Dull pains in spine; disordered sensations in extremities, as formication, tingling, etc.; tonic spasms. [313 660, Am. Tinct.]

II. MYELITIS: *Inflam. of Substance of the Spinal Cord.*—S: Spinal pain; formication, tingling, numbness, and coldness of extremities, at first, convulsions; afterward, paralysis, which extends gradually, often affecting the sphincters. In the *chronic* form, unusual fatigue, then paralysis; tremors; tottering gait, or inability to stand. [664, 313, 603 Top.]

III. CONGESTION, HEMORRHAGE.—Obscure. [270, 664.]

IV. ORGANIC DISEASE of the Spinal Cord: including *Hypertrophy, Atrophy; Aneurism; Hydatids; Tubercles; Scirrhus.*—S: Pain, of various degrees and character; disordered sensations in limbs and surface; muscular weakness; paraplegia; paralysis of rectum and bladder. [68, 280, 453 Top.]

V. SPINAL IRRITATION.—Various symptoms: one being a constant tenderness on pressure over some part of the spine; symptoms as if from severe gastric, or pulmonary, or cardiac disorder; neuralgic pains.—D: Spinal Meningitis. [313, 536, 201 Top.]

VI. TETANUS: *Lock-jaw.*—Idiopathic, or Traumatic; the former Centric, or Eccentric. Rigid contraction of muscles, alternating with more violent spasms, and partial relaxations; the mind being *unaffected.*—*S: At* first, stiffness in the back of the neck; difficul

swallowing; then spasms become general, and usually close the jaws firmly. Shooting, dragging pain at pit of stomach.—D: Hydrophobia; Hysteria. [33, 180, 394.]

VII. HYDROPHOBIA.—Seldom appears within twenty days after entrance of poison into the system.—S: First, pain or unusual sensation in the cicatrix of the wound, extending toward the trunk; then moroseness; irritability; pains; then stricture about the throat in attempting to swallow liquids; painful breathing; anxiety; terror of liquids.—D: Tetanus· Hysteria. [270 180.]

ORDER III -DISEASES OF THE NERVES.

I. PARALYSIS of the Sentient Nerves.—Loss of smell, vision, or hearing may arise from pressure upon, or destruction of, the nerves of the senses, by tumors, etc. Loss of sensibility in either side of the face from disease of brain of the opposite side, or of the fifth nerve. [See Order IV, I.]

II. PARALYSIS of the Voluntary Nerves of the Face.—Due to similar causes. [See Order IV, I.]

III. NEURITIS: *Inflam. of the Nerves.*—S: Pain along course of nerve, darting, tingling, or benumbing.—SEQ: Chronic N., with neuralgia; Palsy of the part supplied by the nerve. [68, 63, 318 148, 697.]

IV. NEURALGIA.—Pain, irregular, shifting, not necessarily due to active congestion, inflammation, or other organic lesion.—S: Pain often regularly intermittent; diminished on pressure; twitching of muscles.—Seated in the heart, termed *Angina Pectoris;* in the stomach, *Gastralgia*; in the bowels, *Neuralgic Colic;* in the kidneys, *Nephralgia;* in the face, *Tic Douloureux;* in the hip, *Sciatica.* —D: Gout; Rheumatism. [14 68, 33, 121, 550, 313, 68, 697, top.]

V. DISEASE OF SPINAL MOTOR NERVES.—This may be seen in 1 *Spasmodic Strabismus;* 2. *Spasmodic Tic;* 3. *Spasmodic Torticollis,* 4. *Laryngismus Stridulus* or spasm of the glottis; crowing respiration, without inflammation of the larynx; in feeble, nervous children; 5. *Spasm of the Respiratory Muscles,* in children called *Holding-breath spells.* [592, 688, 148.]

VI. PAINFUL SUBCUTANEOUS TUMOR.—A small tumor formed in the course of a nerve.

VII. AMAUROSIS: *Blindness.*—Partial or complete. [276, 282, 386.]

ORDER IV.—DISEASES OF THE GENERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

I. PARALYSIS: *Palsy.*—Loss, partial or complete, of sensibility, or the power of motion. 1. *General P.* 2. *Hemiplegia.* 3. *Paraplegia.* 4. *Local P.*—P: Sanguineous Congestion; Hemorrhage; Serous Effusion; Softening; Induration; Purulent or fibrinous exudation; compression; hydatids, and morbid growths, within or upon, the brain or spinal marrow. Other and peculiar varieties are, 5. *Lead Palsy,* or Wrist-drop; 6. *Shaking Palsy;* and 7. *Mercurial Tremor,* which resembles the last. [105, 476, 636, 458 Top.]

CLASS II.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

ORDER I.—INFLAMMATIONS OF THE AIR-PASSAGES.

I. *Inflammation of the Nostrils,* and of the neighboring *Sinuses.*

1. CORYZA: *Acute Inflam. of Nostrils.*—S: Irritation; sneezing discharge of thin mucus: Pain in forehead when the frontal sinuses are involved; pain and swelling in cheek, when the inflam. extends to the *antrum* (*ague in the face*). Liable to extend to larynx and bronchia. In young infants, stoppage of nostrils, with inability to nurse. [519, 318.]

2. OZÆNA: *Chronic Inflam. of Nostrils.*—Dry, or with compl-

ous purulent secretion, sometimes bloody; offensive odor. May attack the bones.—P: Often due to Scrofula, or a form of tertiary Syphilis. [410, 583, 519.]

II. LARYNGITIS: *Inflam. of Larynx.*

1. ACUTE L.—Milder form, confined to the mucous membrane. —S: Hoarseness; cough: constriction and heat in the throat. [109, 664, 121, 123 top.]

2. CYNANCHE LARYNGEA.—Laryngitis extending to the submucous tissue, with œdema, and tendency to suffocation. Dangerous.—S: Painful, harsh cough; difficulty of breathing, and swallowing; wheezing inspiration; loss of voice; anxiety; distress; lividity of the face, from obstruction of circulation.—D: Asthma; Aneurism of aorta; Croup. [836, 121, 583, 123 top.]

3. PSEUDO-MEMBRANOUS L: *Croup.*—Laryngitis with exudation of fibrin, forming false membrane.—S: Voice hoarse, or reduced to a whisper; wheezing; patches or coat of false membrane seen about fauces; cough barking, followed by short, whistling inspiration; pulse very quick.—D: False Croup; Spasm of glottis. (Class I, Order III, V.) [664, 558, 394.]

4. SPASMODIC L: *Catarrhal*, or *False Croup.*—S: Soreness of throat, cough, perhaps croupy; hoarseness; then, paroxysms of coughing and dyspnœa; voice hoarse, feeble, but seldom lost in a whisper; face flushed; lividity; great distress in the paroxysm.—D: True Croup; Spasm of glottis. [394, 168.]

5. CHRONIC L: *Consumption of the Throat.*—S: At first cough, and hawking of mucus; then ulceration; irritation of throat; hoarseness, or whispering; cough sometimes in paroxysms, croupy, or suffocative; finally, wasting; nightsweats; dropsy.—P: Tubercle; tertiary Syphilis: Tumors. [583, 637, 619, 67 top.]

III. BRONCHITIS: *Inflam. of the Bronchia.*

1. ACUTE B.—S: Catarrh, with fever; chilliness; lassitude; uneasiness or tightness of chest; cough dry; then with viscid mucus; then free muco-purulent discharge; dyspnœa; may terminate in debility, hectic, etc. *Ph. S:* Dry rale; then, mucous rale, diffused; subcrepitant in smaller tubes.—C: Deficient aeration of blood; Pneumonia; Remittent Fever; Eruptive Fevers; Typhoid Fever; Whooping-Cough; Asthma. [121, 519, 148, 4. 654]

2. CHRONIC B.—Cough, with expectoration of viscid, or muco-purulent matter, often greenish, or sanious; pulse somewhat quick.—*Ph. S:* Mucous, sonorous, and sibilant rales; diffused, or shifting.—P: Sometimes, repelled Rheumatism, Gout, or Cutaneous eruptions.—C: Phthisis; Disease of Heart; Polypi; Aneurism; Diseased Bronchial Glands. [583, 664, 394, 410, 123 top.]

3. SUFFOCATIVE B: *Humoral Asthma.*—S: Paroxysms of severe dyspnœa and coughing; the breathing resembling that of Asthma, but due to inflammatory thickening of the mucous membranes, rather than to spasm: expectoration glairy, or viscid; after a few days purulent, followed by relief. *Ph. S:* Mucous and sonorous rales. [169, 542, 361, 182]

4. CATARRH.—Inflammation of any part or the whole of the air-passages, with profuse secretion; without severe cough, or high fever. [1, 108, 313, 664.]

5. INFLUENZA.—Often Epidemic.—S: Aggravated symptoms of catarrh; sore throat; fever; nervous disorder; great debility Sometimes takes the form of febrile delirium, colic, diarrhea, or dysentery.—C: Inflam. of Lungs, Pleura, and Pericardium; Hemoptysis. [583, 664, 169, 639.]

ORDER II.—NERVOUS OR FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF THE AIR-PASSAGES.

I. LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS: Spasm of the Glottis: Crou-

ing Disease.—S: Convulsive dyspnœa, attended with crowing inspiration; or a crowing spasm, following attempts to speak; spasms of fingers and toes. A disease of young children.—D: Dyspnœa dependent on Disease of Thymus, or Bronchial Glands; Croup. (See Class I, Order III, V.)—The disease sometimes occurs in adults. [121, 331, 394, 592.]

II. APHONIA: *Suppression of the Voice.—Idiopathic*, when without inflammation; and then (1.) merely functional: (2.) dependent on paralysis of muscles of larynx, due to cerebral or nervous disease. But more commonly, *Symptomatic.*

III. NEURALGIA of the LARYNX or TRACHEA. Galvanism. [121, 33 top.]

IV. PERTUSSIS: *Whooping-cough.*—Contagious.—Paroxysms of coughing, with spasmodic expiration, and prolonged, whooping inspiration.—S: Begins with coryza; whooping usually after eight or ten days. May last from one to three months.—C: Bronchitis: Pneumonia; Convulsions; Croup; Gastro-Enteritis. —SEQ: Tubercles, Dropsy. [648, 55, 169, 691.]

V. NERVOUS COUGH.—In children, females, and delicate males. Often severe, paroxysmal, and simulating the cough of serious bronchial or pulmonary disease. Sometimes improperly termed *Stomach-Cough.* [230, 321, 528.]

VI. ASTHMA.—*Spasmodic Asthma.*—Great difficulty of breathing often in paroxysms; depending on spasmodic constriction of the bronchia; not necessarily attended with fever or disease of the heart. S: Promonitory—languor; drowsiness; flatulence; stricture across the chest: in the paroxysm, wheezing; gasping; anxiety; rushing to open door or window for relief, and without danger of "cold." *Ph. S:* slight; sibilant, and rarely mucous rale.—C: Organic Disease of the Heart; Emphysema.—D: Symptomatic dyspnœa, due to many diseases; Humoral Asthma. (See *Suffocative Bronchitis.*) [528, 394, 530. change of air 180.]

ORDER III.—DISEASES OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE LUNGS, AND OF THE PLEURA.

I. PNEUMONIA: *Inflam. of the Lungs.*—Inflam. of the spongy tissue, or parenchyma. Three stages, distinctly marked, (1) Congestion; (2) Inflammation; (3) Suppuration.—P: The order of morbid changes is usually, (1) Congestion; (2) Red hepatization; (3) Gray hepatization, or *purulent infiltration;* (4) Abscess; (5) sometimes, Gangrene. Of the following *varieties*, the first four are acute:

1. LOBAR P.—Inflam. of a whole lobe, more or less, usually in one lung only; common form.—S: 1*st Stage:* Chill; then fever; with dull or severe pain in the side or back of chest; breathing frequent, often thirty to sixty inspirations per minute; usually cough, at first dry; afterward expectoration of viscid sputa, which cling to the vessel even when this is inverted; yellowish or *rusty*, from presence of blood. *Ph S:* Crepitant rale, extending over congested portion. 2*nd Stage:* Increase of the symptoms, except that sometimes the pain diminishes: *Ph S:* Neither healthy murmur, nor crepitation; bronchical respiration; broncophony; dulness on percussion. 3*d Stage:* Increased difficulty of breathing; cessation of pain; purulent or turbid sputa; debility: *Ph. S:* Mucous, or gurgling rale; sometimes cavernous respiration.—Danger of relapse.—*Double* P., that occurring in both lungs, more dangerous. [664, 498, 344.]

2. LOBULAR P.—Inflam. of small portions of lung, with sound parts intervening. More common in children.—S: Often very obscure: sometimes high fever; painful cough; pulse 120 to 180, and afterward feeble, with great prostration: *Ph. S:* In early stages, usually mucous or subcrepitant rale: signs most distinct in back of chest. [637, 115.]. Nutritive drinks.

3. BILIOUS P: *Bilious Pleurisy.*—S: Those of pneumonia.

with inflam. or other disturbance of the liver; surface yellow urine yellowish brown.—C: Remittent or Intermittent Fever. [498, 115.]

4. TYPHOID P.—May set in during Typhus or other malignant form of disease; or pneumonia, with typhoid symptoms supervening.—S: Often, absence of pain; sputa, brown, or fetid, or bloody, or pure blood. [664, 498, 886, 185.]

5. CHRONIC P.—Rare.—S: Sometimes pain; difficult breathing; cough, with or without expectoration.—SEQ: Hectic; Tubercles. In any of the forms of Pneumonia, there may be,—C: Bronchitis; Pleuritis; Pericarditis.—SEQ: Œdema of the Lungs; Tubercles. —D: Bronchitis; Pulmonary Œdema; Pleurisy; Phthisis. [501, 505, 664.]

II. BRONCHIAL HEMORRHAGE.—Hemorrhage from the bronchial mucous membranes.—S: Rejection of moderate amount of frothy, sometimes coagulated blood: *Ph. S:* Mucous rale. [31 top.]

III. HEMOPTYSIS: *Hemorrhage of the Lungs.*—S: Often, first, taste of blood in the mouth; then oppression in the chest; irritation; cough; rejection of considerable, often very large quantity of frothy, florid, or coagulated blood.—D: Hemorrhage from the nose, throat, trachea, and bronchial membrane; blood-streaked mucus in Bronchitis; rusty sputa in Pneumonia; dots, streaks, or copious hemorrhage, dependent on Tubercles. [649, 395, 692.]

IV. GANGRENE.—Follows inflam.; but this sometimes so slight as not to have been noticed. 1. Diffused; 2. Circumscribed.—S: In proportion to its extent there is extreme prostration; dyspnœa; fetid, green or bloody expectoration: *Ph. S:* Crepitant, mucous, or gurgling rale. [171, 519, 90, 685.]

V. PLEURITIS: *Pleurisy; Inflam. of the Pleura.*—May exist in any part, or the whole of either pleural sac; or in both.

1. ACUTE P.—S: Chill; fever; sharp pain, usually fixed in one spot, increased by a deep inspiration; cough short and usually dry, breathing with the unaffected lung mainly, the inspiration often being stopped before completion: *Ph. S:* Friction sound, due to rubbing together of the two pleural surfaces, coated with fibrinous exudation; then dulness on percussion, from effusion of serum, changing its place with change of position of the patient; diminution or loss of healthy murmurs; ægophony. Course variable and uncertain. *Double P.*, that on both sides, more dangerous. Like pneumonia, pleurisy is sometimes *latent.* [169, 148, 115, 471.]

2. CHRONIC P.—Continuance of the acute, or attendant on other diseases, as Phthisis.—S: Cough; dyspnœa, often distressing; signs of effusion in pleural cavity; sometimes œdema of arm and chest on the affected side; or hectic. [664, 499.]

3. PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—Combination of symptoms of the two diseases.

With Pleurisy there may be,—C: Pneumonia; Phthisis; Bronchitis, etc.—SEQ: Hydrothorax; Adhesions between the pleural surfaces; which may degenerate by ossification, Tubercles, Abscesses, etc.; Empyema; Abscesses, breaking into a bronchial tube, or outward through the walls of the chest; Diarrhea, Anasarca; Phthisis.—D: Pericarditis; Pneumonia; *pleurodynia*, from Rheumatism, Hysteria, or Herpes Zoster. [115, 664, 207.]

VI. PNEUMOTHORAX.—Air in the cavity of the pleura, with or without serum.—S: Obscure; dyspnœa: *Ph. S:* Percussion gives clear, drum-like sound; dull over part containing water; auscultation shows no healthy murmur over the former portion; sometimes amphoric respiration; tinkling.—C: Pleuritic effusion; opening into bronchial tubes.—D: Emphysema. [121, 664, 218.]

VII. EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS.—Air in the tissues of the lungs —1. VESICULAR E.; dilatation of the air-cells; 2. EXTRA-VESICULAR E.; air in the parenchyma of the organs.—S: Dyspnœa, in severe, *irregular paroxysms*; face and lips then livid; no fever; pulse slow:

Ph. S: Chest expanded; intercostal spaces puffed out; percussion gives clear, hollow sound; feeble vesicular murmur; no metallic sounds, such as are heard in Pneumothorax.—C: Hypertrophy and Dilatation of the Heart; Cachexia: Anasarca.—SEQ; Pulmonary congestion; Pneumonia. [528, 115, 394.]

VIII. DILATATION OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.—S: Obstinate, severe cough; purulent or fetid expectoration; attendant or consequent on chronic Bronchitis, or Hooping-cough. *Ph. S:* Signs of cavities; mucous and sub-crepitant rales; cavernous respiration; broncophony; pectoriloquy.—D: Carefully from Phthisis [395.]

IX. ŒDEMA OF THE LUNGS.—Rarely idiopathic; usually attends or follows Fevers; Disease of the Heart; Pneumonia; Bronchitis; other Dropsies; loss of blood; Chlorosis.—S: Dyspnœa; slight cough, aqueous expectoration: *Ph. S:* Diminished healthy murmurs; sub-crepitant rale. [394, 664, 583.]

X. HYDROTHORAX: *Dropsy of the Pleura.*—Like the preceding, usually attends or follows other diseases; as Pleuritis; organic diseases of the Heart or Liver.—S: (See Pleuritis for signs of liquid in the chest); also lividity of face; often œdema of face in the morning, of the feet at night; fulness of chest; bulging of the intercostal spaces.—D: Hepatization from Pneumonia; Emphysema.—C: Anasarca; Chronic Pleurisy; Organic Disease of the Heart. [58, 169, 429.]

XI. PHTHISIS PULMONALIS: *Pulmonary Consumption.*—P: Deposit of Miliary, or Crude (Yellow) Tubercle in the substance of the lungs, or Tubercular Infiltration, followed by softening, abscess, and the excavation of portions of the organs. These abscesses, though rarely, cicatrize; and, also rarely, tubercles may undergo transformation into harmless, chalky masses.—S: *1st Stage:* Dry, hacking cough; shortness of breath; pulse easily excited; pains about the chest; hemorrhage, from slight streaks to profuse discharge; feverishness; wasting: *2nd Stage:* Increase of fever; debility; loss of appetite; then, purulent expectoration, with blood, or yellow, cheesy flakes; then, hectic [536]; chills; night-sweats [29, 28, 282]; exhaustion and emaciation; hoarseness; colliquative diarrhea [148, 169]; œdema of the extremities; intellect clear to the last; patient usually hopeful.—*Ph. S: 1st Stage:* Obscure at first; dulness under clavicle on one side; then, feebleness of respiratory murmur; bronchial respiration; with prolonged expiration, sounds of the heart loud and ringing; mucous and subcrepitant rales; contraction of upper part of chest. *2nd Stage:* During formation of vomicæ, mucous bubbles larger and more numerous; after opening, cavernous rale, or gurgling; cavernous respiration and resonance; pectoriloquy; sometimes, amphoric or *cracked-metal* sound.—C: Pleuritis; Adhesions of pleura; Bronchitis; Laryngeal ulceration; Enlarged bronchia; Tubercles, and perhaps ulceration, in the Liver, Pleura, Pericardium, Peritoneum, Stomach, Intestines, Mesenteric Glands, Spleen, Kidneys, Prostate, Testes, Membranes and substance of the Brain, Lymphatic Glands, and Bones; Inflam. and ulceration, especially of the Stomach, Intestines, and Larynx; Peritonitis; Fatty degeneration of the Liver; and in children, Hydrocephalus.—D: Bronchitis; Pneumonia; Emphysema; Pneumothorax. [583, 664, 410, 364, 454, 692.]

XII. TUMORS in the Air-Passages.

XIII. ANEURISM of arteries within the Thorax.

XIV. FOREIGN BODIES in the Lungs.—S: Of Bronchitis, then of Phthisis.

XV. SEROUS CYSTS, and HYDATIDS.

XVI. MALIGNANT TUMORS.—Pulmonary symptoms at first obscure; afterwards very severe.

XVII. ENLARGEMENT, or TUBERCULOSIS of Bronchial Glands.

XVIII. ASPHYXIA: *Loss of Breath.*—P: Stoppage of circulation through the pulmonary capillaries; followed by engorgem the *venous half, and deficiency* of blood and of action in

rial half of the circulation.—S: Distressing sensation of want of breath; gasping; anxiety; vertigo; then stupor; lividity of face and lips; pulse weak; involuntary discharges.—Due to paralysis of respiratory muscles, and then symptomatic; to Smothering; Drowning; Strangulation; Breathing of Carbonic Acid gas; Extreme Cold. [*Galvanism.* See *Ready Method.*]

XIX. IMPERFECT EXPANSION, and COLLAPSE of the LUNGS. Sometimes occurring in infants. Imitate respiration and excite the skin.

CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

ORDER I. — INFLAMMATORY AND ORGANIC DISEASES OF THE HEART.

NOTE.—The most frequent cause of disease of the Heart is some antecedent disease, attended with protracted dyspnœa, as Bronchitis, in some forms; Emphysema; Phthisis; or Chronic Pneumonia. Other causes are violent muscular efforts or mental emotions; some nervous diseases; the metastasis of Gout or Rheumatism. The almost invariable symptom is *dyspnœa*, induced or aggravated by exertion, with, usually, violent beating of the heart. [664, 313, 395, 237.]

I. PERICARDITIS: *Inflam. of the Pericardium.*—P: Inflam. followed by fibrinous exudation; and usually serous effusion.

1. ACUTE P.—S: Pain and uneasiness in the region of the heart; dyspnœa; chill and fever; palpitations; irregular pulse; cough; attacks of faintness; œdema of face and extremities.—*Ph. S:* At first, impulse strong; after effusion, dulness on percussion; friction, grating, or new-leather sound. [313, 197, 471.]

2. CHRONIC P.—S: As of the above, but more obscure; without fever, or in later stages, with hectic; paleness and puffiness of face, signs of grating, and of liquid.—SEQ: Of either the acute or chronic disease, Adhesions; Ossification; Anasarca; Hydropericardium.—C: Tubercles.—D: Endocarditis; Pleurisy; Pneumonia; Pleurodynia. [664, 313, 471, 395.]

II. HYDROPERICARDIUM: *Dropsy of the Pericardium.*—Often obscure.—S: Feeble irregular pulse; dyspnœa; lividity; œdema of face and extremities: Signs of liquid.—C: Tendency to General, or other Local Dropsies. [429, 255.]

III. ENDOCARDITIS: *Inflam. of the Endocardium.*—S: Obscure; those of Pericarditis, and of Valvular Disease; pulse sometimes syncope; cold sweats; great anxiety and prostration.—*Ph. S:* Bellows murmur. [313, 664, 237.]

IV. CARDITIS: *Inflam of the Heart.*—S: Those of Pericarditis, and Endocarditis; pain in præcordium; irregular fluttering pulse; great dyspnœa; faintness; cold sweats.—SEQ: Ulceration; Abscess; Softening; Induration; Aneurismal sac; Perforation.—C: Some of the accidents just named, or Ossification. [313, 237, 536, 395.]

V. CHRONIC VALVULAR DISEASE.—Most frequently in the valves of the *left* side.—P: Thickening; Adhesions; Contraction; Ossification; Ulcerations; Excrescences; Atrophy. Where these constitute OBSTRUCTION to the movement of the blood, *venous engorgement* follows; where they constitute DEFICIENCY of the valve; *regurgitation*, also with *engorgement.*—S: Those of Hypertrophy, and Dilatation.—*Ph. S:* Bellows murmur, sounding in its different degrees like the whispered sounds of the letter "*r*," the word "*who*" and "*awe*;" sometimes, rasping; purring.—D: Carefully, from functional disturbance attending Dyspepsia, or Chlorosis; Nervous Excitability; or Anæmia. [28, 197, 395.]

VI. HYPERTROPHY and DILATATION.

1. SIMPLE HYPERTROPHY.—Found in the ventricles only.

2. HYPERTROPHY, with Contraction, and diminution of cardiac cavity.

3. HYPERTROPHY WITH DILATATION.—Active Aneurism of the Heart

4. SIMPLE DILATATION.—Passive Aneurism.

5. PARTIAL DILATATION.—Aneurism of the Heart.

S: Insidious; palpitations; dyspnœa and præcordial uneasiness after excesses or exertion; then severe pain; throbbing visible, over the heart; pulse at first regular; afterward, intermittent, irregular; vertigo; face flushed, pale, or swollen; epistaxis; syncope; drowsiness; mental hebetude; stupor. Hypertrophy distinguished by symptoms and signs of excessive action of the heart; Dilatation by signs of feebleness of action of the heart, and venous engorgement:—*Ph. S:* In the former, augmented impulse, and second sound; sounds heard over larger surface; sometimes, bellows murmur: in the latter, sounds more feeble and soft; dulness on percussion more diffused.—C: Cerebral, or Pulmonary Congestion; Apoplexy, of Brain or Lungs; Œdema of Lungs Bronchitis; Pneumonia; Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver Kidneys; Anasarca. [23, 197, 201, 395, 536.]

VII. ATROPHY.—S: Pulse thread-like, weak; impulse scarcely discoverable. [313.]

VIII. SOFTENING.—Not uncommon. Often attendant on obesity, fatty degeneration, or dilatation of the heart.—S: Feeble, intermittent, or otherwise irregular pulse; tendency to syncope; movements and sounds of the heart feeble.—SEQ: Rupture; Fatal Syncope. [276, 282, 550.]

IX. INDURATION.—Very rare.

X. FIBROUS, CARTILAGINOUS, OSSEOUS, and FATTY DEGENERATION; OBESITY, or collection of fat between the heart and pericardium; TUBERCLES; SCIRRHUS; CYSTS; HYDATIDS. [18, 527.]

XI. RUPTURE.—May occur from a blow; a fall; pressure of weight on the chest; or cardiac disease, or softening.—S: Sometimes preceded with excruciating pain from the præcordia to the back and left arm; then, usually, syncope, and instant death.

XII. POLYPUS.—S: Those of Valvular Disease; or obscure. [527.]

XIII. CYANOSIS: *Blue Disease.*—P: Malformation of the heart, depending on imperfect closure of the *foramen ovale;* communication between the ventricles; imperfect expansion of the lungs, or any cause which greatly interferes with the due aeration of the blood.—S: Blueness of the surface, sometimes approaching to blackness; coolness; faintness; intermittent pulse.—SEQ: Dropsy. [313.]

ORDER II.—FUNCTIONAL OR NERVOUS DISEASES OF THE HEART.

I. PALPITATION.—S: Pulsations increased in force or frequency irregular, intermittent, or fluttering; dyspnœa: *Ph. S:* Slight bellows murmur; often purring tremor in the jugular veins.—P: May accompany Dyspepsia; Hysteria; Anæmia; Loss of blood; Intestinal irritation.—D: Organic Diseases of the Heart. [197, 287, 664, 536.]

II. SYNCOPE: *Fainting.*—Usually symptomatic. May be partial, or complete. In the latter—S: Features collapsed; ghastly paleness; pulse wanting at the wrist; respiration and consciousness suspended. Duration, from a moment to hours, or days.—D: Asphyxia; Death; Hysterical insensibility. [63, 89, 153.]

III. ANGINA PECTORIS: *Neuralgia of the Heart.*—S: Severe pain in the præcordia, in paroxysms, with entire absence of pain in intervals; pain and numbness in the left arm. Due sometimes to retrocedent Gout or Rheumatism.—C: General Debility; Nervous Diseases; Anæmia; Chlorosis; Neuralgia elsewhere; Plethora; Disease of Stomach or Liver. [313, 536, 688.]

ORDER III.—DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES.

I. ARTERITIS: *Inflam. of Arteries.*—Rare.—S: Often uncertain, tenderness over the artery involved; fever; faintness: after blocking up of artery by a clot, if this occurs, loss of its pulsation; swelling of the part; numbness; paralysis; gangrene: if *pus* forms within arteries, typhoid symptoms.—C: Fibrinous deposits in arterial coats; Tubercles; Abscesses. [664, 395, 536.]

II. OSSIFICATION OF ARTERIES.—S: Hardness of the artery; loss of compressibility under the fingers.—Most common in aorta, and in lower extremities.—SEQ: Rupture; Aneurism; Inflammation; Ulceration; or Atrophy or Gangrene of the part supplied. [22, 527.]

III. ANEURISM.—Tumor formed by expansion of coats of an artery and containing blood. May consist in uniform dilatation of an artery on all sides, or dilatation on one side only, or in dilatation of outer coat, the inner two being ruptured; and may *dissect* the coats from each other to some distance.—S: Pulsating tumor, the pulsations synchronous with those of the heart, and arrested by compression *between* the tumor and the heart.—C: Compression of Trachea, Œsophagus, other arteries, etc.; wearing through contiguous bony structures; excitation of a great variety of *functional* or *organic* diseases in the organs upon which the tumor impinges, as Congestions, Inflammations, Œdema, Hemorrhages, Atrophy, Paralysis; Hypertrophy of left ventricle.—SEQ: Rupture; sometimes, Spontaneous cure by coagulum.—*PA. S:* Auscultation shows aneurismal murmur.—D: Anæmia. [664, 551, 395.]

IV. ARTERIAL PALPITATION.—Most frequent in nervous subjects, and in the epigastric region.—D: Anourism: Disease of the Heart. [68, 688, 664. 178.]

V. NÆVUS.—An enlargement of small, superficial arteries forming a kind of erectile tissue. Most frequently congenital.

ORDER IV.—DISEASES OF THE VEINS.

I. PHLEBITIS: *Inflam. of the Veins.*—Frequent and dangerous consequence of injuries; sometimes of abscesses, caries, etc.—S: Pain, and extreme tenderness along the affected vessel; the latter feeling as a hard, knotted cord; tumefaction of adjacent parts; followed by abscess; and if pus, in large quantities, enters the circulation, by typhoid symptoms, delirium, etc. [313, 121.]

II. PHLEGMASIA DOLENS: *Milk-leg.*—S: Fever, or chill; aching and soreness in the leg; great tumefaction; the surface white, shining, hot, and elastic.—C: Erysipelas; Abscesses. (See Diseases of Women.)

III. METASTATIC ABSCESS.—Abscesses, or collections of pus, forming in various parts; often starting from some focus of ulceration, as from amputation, caries, diseased uterus, or intestines. [276, 270, 274.]

IV. CHRONIC PHLEBITIS.—Obscure. [580, 121, 583.]

V. VARIX: *Varicose* or *Enlarged Veins.*—Vessel distended, tortuous, with knots or pouches.

ORDER V.—HEMORRHAGES.

I. EPISTAXIS: *Hem. from the Nostrils.*—S: Often preceded by headache; fulness; disordered vision. The blood often flows back into the throat, especially during sleep, causing cough, or vomiting. —D: Hematemesis; Hemoptysis. —Symptomatic of Plethora; Phthisis; Organic Disease of the Liver; Malignant Exanthemata; Typhus; Scurvy; Purpura; or metastasis of Menses, Hemorrhoids, or other discharges. [625, 619, 377.]

II. STOMATORRHAGIA: *Hem. from the Mouth.*—Usually easily detected; may, like the above, cause cough or vomiting. [619, 31.]

III. HEMOPTYSIS: *Hem. from the Lungs.* (See Class II, Order *I, III.)*

IV. HEMATEMESIS: *Hem. from the Stomach.*—S: Often; first symptoms of irritation of stomach; then, vomiting of blood, usually dark red, and coagulated; but if profuse, may be bright, and more fluid, but not frothy; clots sometimes partially digested, light-colored.—D: Epistaxis; Stomatorrhagia; Hemoptysis.—May attend Inflammation or Ulceration of the Stomach; Cancer; Disease of Liver or Spleen; Tumors within the abdomen; Organic Disease of the Heart; Suppression of Menses; Malignant Fevers; Scurvy; Purpura. [519, 625, 649.]

V. MELÆNA: *Hem. from the Bowels.*—Usually preceded by disease, as Enteritis; Dysentery; Scurvy; Fevers.—S: Griping pain: nausea; faintness; depression of pulse; then bright, dark, or black discharges; offensive.—D: Black bilious discharges. [649, 625, 566.]

VI. HEMORRHOIDS: *Piles.*—Of two kinds; Blind P., and Bleeding P.; the latter, *Hem. from the Rectum.*—S: Premonitory, sometimes, fulness or aching in the rectum; heat; blood may escape by stool; or suddenly, without obvious cause; tumors found within the anus. —The Hemorrhagic form may relieve Plethora, Portal Congestion, determination of blood to the head.—SEQ: Sometimes, Anæmia. [386, combined with ext. 636.]

VII. HEMATURIA:—*Hem. from the Urinary Organs.*—S: Occurs with, or without dysury; *ardor urinæ*; pain in the neck of the bladder; blood merely staining the urine, or very copious, sometimes pure.—P: May occur from the kidneys, ureters, bladder, or urethra.—D: From morbid, high-colored urine, in various diseases. [518, 121.]

VIII. UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—Most frequent fom *Menorrhagia.* (See Diseases of Women.)

IX. CUTANEOUS HEMORRHAGE.—Rare.

X. HEMORRHAGE from Serous Membranes.—Obscure.

XI. HEMORRHAGE into the Parenchyma of Organs.—Occurs beneath the skin, in Scurvy; Purpura; Malignant Fevers. [377, 248, 31.

CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE AND ABSORBENT SYSTEMS.

ORDER I.—DISEASES OF THE MOUTH, PHARYNX, AND ŒSOPHAGUS.

I. STOMATITIS: *Inflam. of the Mouth.* [519, 356, 31 top.]

1. SIMPLE INFLAMMATION.—S: Redness; tenderness; sometimes, blisters, or ulcerations.

2. INFLAMMATION WITH CURDY EXUDATION: *Thrush.*—After second or third day, white points appear, spreading so as to form white patches, which continue to form and separate.—C: Diarrhea; Gastric disorder. [519, 356, 386.]

3. FOLLICULAR INFLAMMATION.—Inflam. of mucous glands; then, small ulcers. [586, 519, 206 top.]

4. ERUPTIVE INFLAMMATION: *Aphthæ.*—Vesicular eruption within the mouth; with, sometimes, vomiting; diarrhea. [519, 31 top.]

5. CANCRUM ORIS: *Ulcerative Inflam.*; *Canker.*—Painful ulcers, with fever and constipation. [317, 386, 31 top.]

6. NURSING SORE-MOUTH.—Ulcers; tongue red and smooth; saliva copious. (See Diseases of Women.)

7. GANGRENOUS INFLAMMATION.—Usually in children, between first and second dentition; first ulcer, or yellow eschar; then gangrene, spreading rapidly. [556, 356, 171, 123 top.]

8. MERCURIAL INFLAMMATION. [530, 556, 519.]

II. GLOSSITIS: *Inflam. of the Tongue.*—Often sudden and apid: the tongue swelling so as to protrude from the mouth;

difficulty of swallowing.—SEQ: Suffocation; Suppuration; Gangrene; Apoplexy. [519, 143, 356.]

III. MORBID DENTITION.—Irritation of the gums.—C: Cerebral disorder; Convulsions; Spasm of the Glottis; Cough; Indigestion; Diarrhea; Cutaneous Eruptions; Fevers. [519; 378.]

IV. ODONTALGIA: *Toothache.*—1. Nervous or Neuralgic. 2. Inflammatory, usually with *caries* [106]—C: Enlargement of neighboring glands; Fever; Suppuration of pulp of the tooth. [388, 97 or 123 top.]

V. FALLING OF THE TEETH.—Dependent on repeated inflam., with absorption of the *alveoli*, and ulceration. [123, Top.]

VI. RANULA.—Tumor due to a distended salivary duct, beneath the tongue.—D: Serous Cyst; Aneurism; Fibrous Tumor.

VII. SCIRRHUS OF THE TONGUE.—May arise at any point.

VIII. EQUINIA: *Glanders.*—Sometimes taken from the horse. Seated in the nasal cavities, or in the lymphatic system.—S: Low fever; sore throat; viscid, yellowish discharge from nose; diffused abscesses of the joints; prostration. [519, 410, 185, 214.]

IX. ANGINA: *Inflam. of the Fauces.*

1. ANGINA SIMPLEX: *Sore Throat.*—Fauces red; swollen; sometimes with whitish patches; sometimes fever.—C: Tonsillitis.—SEQ: Suppuration of Uvula, etc.; Laryngitis; Bronchitis; Gangrene of the throat. [121, 313, 610.]

2. CHRONIC ANGINA.—Throat often covered with whitish granulations.—SEQ: Enlargement of Uvula, with cough, simulating Phthisis; enlargement of the Tonsils. [121, 610, 356.]

3. DIPHTHERITIS: *Pseudo-membranous Inflam. of Fauces.*—S: Redness, with dull-white patches of false membrane; offensive odor; offensive sanies from the nostrils.—D: Angina simplex; True Croup; Gangrene.—C: Pseudo-membranous Laryngitis; Bronchitis; Hemorrhage; Diarrhea; Typhoid. [270, 158, 620 top.; good nutriment, and wine or spirits. [614, 698.]

4. ULCERATED SORE THROAT.—May attend various general and constitutional diseases; as Small Pox; Syphilis, etc. [206, 519 121, 126 top.]

5. ANGINA MALIGNA: *Malignant Sore Throat.*—Gangrenous. [171, 556, 54, 123 top.]

6. HERPES of the Velum and Palate.

X. TONSILLITIS: *Quinsy.*—S: Redness; swelling; difficulty of swallowing; often a white concrete matter on the tonsils; fever; restlessness.—SEQ: Abscess; Induration; Enlargement.—Caustic, Top. [121, 54, 400.]

XI. PHARYNGITIS: *Inflam. of the Pharynx.*—SEQ: Abscess. [121, 313.]

XII. ŒSOPHAGITIS: *Inflam. of the Œsophagus.*—S: Soreness and pain in swallowing, the Fauces and Pharynx often not involved. [400, 115, 453 top.]

XIII. STRICTURE OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS.

1. ORGANIC STRICTURE. P: Thickening of the coats; excrescences; tumors.—S: Long increasing difficulty of swallowing. [348, 580.]

2. SPASM OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS.—Usually comes on suddenly, as during a meal, followed by rejection of the food; sense of constriction; pain. May depend on swallowing acrid substances; irritative disease in other parts, as the gums, stomach, uterus; Hysteria; Hypochondria. [688, 453 top., 394 in small doses.]

XIV. SCIRRHUS of the Œsophagus.

XV. COMPRESSION by External Tumors.

ORDER II.—DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

I. GASTRITIS: *Inflam. of the Stomach.*

1. ACUTE G.—S: Burning pain in the epigastrium, increased by pressure; incessant nausea and vomiting; intense thirst; *constipation*, or diarrhea; finally hiccough; delirium; coffee-

ground vomit.—SEQ: Perforation; Peritonitis; Softening.—SUDDEN attacks, in apparent health, lead to suspicion of *corrosive poison*. [33, 72, 245, 625; 654.]

2. CHRONIC G.—Found in all degrees up to the acute form.—S: Various; Gastric uneasiness; tenderness; headache; heartburn; sour eructations; sometimes, obstinate vomiting; constipation.—C: Urticaria; Hypochondria.—SEQ: Softening; Perforation.—D: Gastralgia; Scirrhus; Dyspepsia. [247, 386, 356, 654.]

II. CANCER OF THE STOMACH.—S: Those of Chronic Gastritis, with lancinating pains; early and obstinate rejection of food. [624, 270, 688.]

III. IRRITATION OF THE STOMACH.—Due to Portal Congestion; Irritating contents of the organ; Metastasis of Gout and Rheumatism; Spinal Irritation; Sympathy, with Brain, Intestines, or Uterus, or with violent injuries. [498 comb. with 516, 688.]

1. CARDIALGIA. *Heart-burn.*—Pain, heat, and burning in stomach; often with acrid eructations. [314, 386, 688.]

2. GASTRALGIA: *Neuralgic pain of Stomach.*—D: Gastritis. [405, 688, 68, 471, codeia.]

3. PYROSIS: *Waterbrash.*—S: Paroxysms of pain; relieved by leaning forward; copious eructation of watery fluid, tasteless or acrid. [136, 399, 519.]

4. SPASM OF STOMACH: *Cramp.*—S: Sense of stricture, and pain, in the epigastrium; relieved by pressure; but leaving a soreness after it.—C: Indigestion; Portal Congestion; Gout; Rheumatism; Spinal Irritation. [110, 158, 426, 191.]

5. NAUSEA AND VOMITING.—Symptomatic of many violent forms of disease.—SEQ: Sometimes, Apoplexy. [158, 180, 519.]

6. SEA-SICKNESS.—Known by its circumstances. [158, 180.]

7. SICK HEADACHE.—S: Severe pain in the head; often in forehead; flushes; nausea, vomiting.—Attendant on gastric and nervous debility; recurrent. [498 with 516, 530.]

IV. BOULIMIA: *Voracious Appetite.*—Due to gastric or cerebral irritation; wasting disease; or to some dyscrasia, with impaired nutrition. [169, 585.]

V. PICA: *Depraved Appetite.*—Craving for things unfit for food, or disgusting; as paper, clay, chalk, stones, bits of glass, spiders, toads, etc. [588, 169, 133.]

VI. DYSPEPSIA: *Indigestion.*—S: Various forms of uneasiness in the epigastrium; appetite impaired [664, 386, 276], or craving; eructations [314, 326]; cerebral disorder; low spirits; irritability; constipation, or looseness; flatulence 636, 386, 554.];—P: Depression, debility [370, 447, 375], or nervous irritation of the stomach.—C: Chronic Gastritis; Ulceration: Hepatic diseases Scrofula. [525, 136, 688, 412, 522, 263.]

VII.—HEMATEMESIS.—(See Class III., Order V. IV.)

VIII. ULCERATION OF THE STOMACH. [519, 625, 356.]

ORDER III.—DISEASES OF THE BOWELS.

I. DUODENITIS: *Inflam. of the Duodenum.*—Usually attends inflam. of the stomach, or small intestines; may follow or occasion bilious derangements, and Jaundice. Known by *locality* of tenderness, or pain two or three hours after a meal. [356, 654, 516, 616.]

II. ENTERITIS: *Inflam. of the Small Intestines.* [654, 457, 313, 471.]

1. ACUTE E.—S: Slight griping pains; tenderness on pressure: diarrhea, recurring, or obstinate; fever.—SEQ: Ulceration; Abscess; Hectic; Perforation; Peritonitis.—D: Peritonitis; Colic; Rheumatism of abdominal walls. [616, 313, 169.]

2. CHRONIC E.—S: Obstinate diarrhea; stools sometimes only two or three *in twenty-four* hours; pain; Purulent fæces; *moroseness.—SEQ: Those of* the acute form.—[579, 356, 386.]

III. Colitis: *Dysentery.*—Inflam. of mucous membrane of colon and rectum, with small mucous or bloody evacuations; pain and tenesmus. Often due to hepatic torpor, causing portal congestion. [498, 386, 471, 169 in large doses.]

1. Simple Acute D.—Occurs with or without premonitory symptoms: fever may precede. Discharges from twelve to one hundred or more in twenty-four hours.—C: *Prolapsus ani;* if not checked within seven or ten days, Typhoid symptoms. [498, 386, 148.]

2. Bilious D.—Prominent attendant disorder of liver and stomach. [498, 386, 153.]

3. Adynamic D.—In constitutions already greatly prostrated; attended with Malignant, Typhoid, or Scorbutic symptoms. [155, 519, 579.]

4. Intermittent, or Remittent D.—Associated with fevers of the same name, or occurring with some degree of periodicity. [549, 185, 386. 475.]

5. Typhous D.—Associated with Typhus Fever. [386, 356, 148, 471.]

6. Chronic D.—Often with chronic enteritis.—S: Those of *Acute D.*, but less severe; small mucous, purulent, or bloody stools. [579, 549, 386.]

IV. Cancer of the Bowels.—Rare.—S: Spasmodic or lancinating pains; stercoraceous vomiting; purulent and sanious diarrhea.—D: In early stages, Aneurism; Enlarged Mesenteric Glands. [625, 386, 270.]

V. Diarrhea.—Alvine evacuations more liquid, frequent, or copious than in health, not hemorrhagic or dysenteric; sometimes with fever. [498, 148, 554.]

1. Simple D.—Due to increased peristaltic action only; stools simply softened and frequent; otherwise healthy.

2. Diarrhea from *Irritation* or *Inflammation* of the mucous membrane.—Due to ingestion of indigestible substances; effect of heat, or of cold on the surface; translation of rheumatism, gout, or cutaneous or exanthematous diseases, or of habitual discharges; or attendant on many Fevers; Dysentery; Cholera; Phthisis.—(*a*) With passage of undigested food, termed *lientery;* (*b*) *Mucous Diarrhea;* (*c*) *Sanguineous D.;* (*d*) *Muco-Sanguineous D.;* (*e*) *Serous D;* [457, 554, 54.]

3. Bilious D.—S: Stools bright yellow or greenish, with tormina; or the stools brown, black, or tarry; or of a dirty white character, from lack of bile; sometimes resembling rice-water discharges of Cholera. [386, 554, 148.]

4. Diarrhea of Debility.—Colliquative diarrhea, as of Phthisis. [554, 295, 316, 476.]

5. Chronic D. [386, 579, 20.]

VI. Colic.—Paroxysmal pain in the bowels, with constipation, and without inflammation.—S: Pain twisting, or rending, *relieved by compressing the abdomen;* restlessness; surface cool; cold sweats; sometimes vomiting; pulse natural or feeble. [508, 158, 471.]

1. Simple Spasmodic C.—Spasm of bowel, due to indigestion; flatulence; Hysteria; Worms. [103, 153, 148.]

2. Bilious C.—S: Vomiting of bile; tenderness of the right hypogastrium. [318, 158, 471, 288.]

3. Colic from Obstruction.—Due to intussusception; scirrhus; or pressure by any form of tumor. [318, 457, 498, with 516.]

4. Inflammatory or Rheumatic C.—P: Rheumatic pains in muscular coat of bowels. [318, 68, Foment.]

5. Neuralgic C: *Neuralgia of the Bowels.* [68, 688, 313.]

VII. Colica Pictonum: *Lead Colic.*—Colic due to entrance of lead into the system.—S: Premonitory; those of dyspepsia; constipation; depression of spirits. In the seizure, severe pain in

the region of the umbilicus; feeling of indescribable wretchedness; vomiting; constant change of posture; groaning or crying with pain; fæces in dark-colored, knotty lumps; tongue pale, tremulous.—C: Enteric inflammations; Delirium; Convulsions; Paralysis.—SEQ: Apoplexy; Asphyxia; Gangrene of Bowels.—D: Colic. [180, 318, 394, 677.]

VIII. CONSTIPATION.—May exist, and prove injurious, when a passage occurs daily; or even with diarrhea, of offensive muco-fæcal matters. Due to causes which enfeeble the muscular coat, diminish its sensibility, or drain off the fluids through other channels.—C: and SEQ: Irritation, Inflammation, Distention, Ulceration, or Gangrene of the Bowels; Hemorrhoids; Fistula and Prolapsus of the anus; Strangury; Dysmenorrhea; Amenorrhea; Menorrhagia; Leucorrhea; Colic; Hepatic and Gastric diseases; Apoplexy; Epilepsy; Paralysis; Hysteria, Melancholy; Hypochondriasis; Insanity. [89, 386, 498, 686, with Laxatives.]

IX. OBSTRUCTION OF THE BOWELS.—Mechanical impediments to evacuation; the latter finally ceasing.—S: Distention of the abdomen; colic pain; nausea and vomiting, sometimes of stercoraceous or bloody matters; hiccough; tympanites; feeble pulse; haggard looks.—D: Strangulated Hernia. Obstruction may be due to—

1. *Accumulation* of impacted fæces. [459, 663. 457, 498, with 516.]

2. *Solid Concretions;* of chalk; magnesia; indigestible matters. [459, 663. 457.]

3. *Permanent Stricture;* detected in rectum by the finger. Dilate with instruments.

4. *Inflammatory Adhesions*, of mucous or peritoneal coats. [318, 321, 654.]

5. *Tumors*, exterior to the bowel.

6. *Twisting* of the bowel about itself. Due to external violence.

7. *Intussusception*, or *Invagination*. Introduction of one portion of the bowel, by inversion into another. Most common at union of small and large intestine.—SEQ: Gangrene, fatal; or followed by sloughing of inverted portion, reunion, and recovery. [313: *Copious injections of tepid water.*]

8. Spasm. [169, 542, 313.]

X. WORMS.—(*a*) *Ascaris lumbricoides*, Round worm [177 422, 626, 498]; (*b*) *Ascaris vermicularis*, Thread-worm [52]; (*c*) *Tricocephalus dispar*, Long Thread-worm; (*d*) *Tænia Solium*, Long Tape-worm [458, 117, 138]; (*e*) *Tænia Lata*, Broad Tape-worm [117, 219].—S: Irritation and pains in the bowels; itching of the nostrils and anus; diarrhea, or constipation, with shreds of mucous, perhaps blood; abdomen tympanitic, hard; breath fetid.—C: Cerebral symptoms; Convulsions; Chorea: Insanity; Spasms of the Glottis; Hysteria; Menorrhagia; Worm Fever.—SEQ: Perforation (?). [87, 72, 101, 304, 422, 626, 619, 102.]

XI. STRICTURE OF THE RECTUM.—Cancerous; Simple Organic; and Spasmodic Stricture. [238 Top, 321 Top.]

XII. MELÆNA. (See Class III., Order V, V.)

XIII. HEMORRHOIDS. (See Class III., Order V., VI.)

XIV. FISSURES OF THE ANUS.—Ulcers in and near the anus.—D: Piles; Prolapsus ani; Stricture; Prostatic Disease; Cancer. [128 Top.]

XV. FISTULA IN ANO.—Fistulous pipe communicating between the rectum and the surface near the anus; or extending through a part of such course, from without, or within.

XVI. PROLAPSUS ANI: *Falling of the Rectum.*—Not speedily returned, becomes relaxed, tumefied, and covered with an epidermis. Due to straining at stool; dysentery; ascarides; piles; other tumors; enlarged prostate, etc. [182 Top.]

ORDER IV.—DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS CONJOINTLY.

I. Cholera Morbus.—S: Vomiting [2] and purging of bilious matters; often preceded by uneasy sensations in the epigastrium, colic pains, headache, etc.; pulse feeble; skin cold; cramps in muscles of abdomen and legs; finally, if not arrested, symptoms of prostration.—Seq: Debility; Chronic Diarrhea.—D: Bilious Fever; Gastro-enteritis; Inflammation of the Liver. [386, 158.]

II. Epidemic Cholera: *Asiatic C.*—S: Preceding the epidemic, moderate disorder of stomach and bowels; often persistent for some time; or severe symptoms, diarrhea, nausea, often vomiting [120], termed *Cholerina*.—In the epidemic, attack beginning with diarrhea; or with Cholerine; or suddenly; then disorder of senses; feeble pulse; copious sweats; violent vomiting and purging; pain in the abdomen; cramps; rice-water evacuations; thirst; finally, *Collapse*, features shrunken, pulse almost or quite lost at the wrist; extremities cold.—Seq: Relapse; Typhoid; Gastritis; Enteritis; Eruptions; Pneumonia; Bronchitis; Delirium; Coma; Convulsions; Paralysis. [677, 148, 158, 471, 386.]

III. Cholera Infantum.—S: Usually preceded by diarrhea; then purging and vomiting; the latter often constant; surface cold, or fever; finally, tympanites; weak pulse; prostration. May prove fatal in from 1 day to 2 or 3 weeks. [148, 566, 695.]

IV. Flatulence.—Distention of the stomach or bowels by gases, removed by belching. An attendant of many diseases. [148, 425, 426.]

V. Tympanites.—Distention, more or less permanent, of the abdomen. May be contained in the bowels, or in the peritoneal cavity. Attendant on many low or typhoid forms of disease. [519, 313, 400.]

VI. Peritonitis: *Inflam. of the Peritoneum.* [313, 471.]

1. Acute P.—S: Chill; sharp pain in lower part of abdomen; great tenderness to the touch; deep inspiration painful; vomiting; drawing up the knees to protect the abdomen; finally, symptoms of prostration.—C: Diarrhea; Coma; Convulsions; Symptoms showing extension of irritation to the liver, stomach, bowels, or bladder; enlarged omentum. [313, 158, 344.]

2. Puerperal P. (See Diseases of Women.)

3. Chronic P.—S: Commencement often obscure; less active, but like those of *Acute P.*—C: Tubercles of the Peritoneum. [313, 460, 344.]

D: In any form, from Gastritis; Enteritis; Inflammatory Colic; Hepatitis; Nephritis; Rheumatism; Neuralgic and Hysterical disorders.

ORDER V.—DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT VESSELS AND GLANDS.

I. Angeioleucitis: *Inflam. of Absorbent Vessels.*—S: When superficial, pain along course of the vessel: feeling of hard cords; tenderness; when deep-seated, pain along vessel; tenderness on strong pressure.—Seq: Suppuration; Sloughing; Gangrene.—D: Phlebitis. [344, 313, 530.]

II. Lymphadenitis: *Inflam. of Absorbent Glands.*—S: Swelling; painfulness; tenderness to touch; tumefaction surrounding.—Seq: Suppuration; Abscess, often completely destroying the gland. [530, 313, 588.]

III Scrofulous Adenitis: *Scrofulous Inflam. of Absorbent Glands.*—S: Gradual enlargement of glands in neck, axilla, or elsewhere; suppuration; open ulcer; with true pus, or serous pus, mixed with curdy flakes; ulcers ragged; cicatrices puckered; attended with debility.—C: General Scrofula, Tubercles, Obstinate mucous inflammations; Diseases of joints, periosteum, or bones. [530, 409, 634, 386.]

IV. Disease of the Bronchial Glands.—1. *Simple Inflam.;* 2. *Scrofulous or Tuberculous Disease.*—S: Pain beneath upper part of sternum; fever; cough; purulent expectoration; dyspnœa. [251, 519, 530.]

V. Disease of the Mesenteric Glands.—1. *Simple Inflam.;* 2. *Scrofulous or Tuberculous Disease; Marasmus.* The latter disease is most common in children, but may occur at any age.—S: Appetite and digestion disordered; abdominal pain; sometimes round tumors discoverable along the central line of the abdomen, lying deep; tumefaction and hardness of the abdomen; emaciation.—C: Tubercles in other parts; especially Phthisis; Chronic Inflam. and ulceration of the bowels; Peritonitis; Hydrocephalus; Tabes dorsalis; Ricketa.—Seq: Ulceration; Hectic; Perforation; Peritonitis.—D: Scirrhus; Aneurism. [268, 355, 583.]

VI. Tubercles and Tuberculous Adhesions of the Peritoneum, or Omentum. [409, 583, 313.]

CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE INTERNAL ORGANS OF SECRETION.

ORDER I.—DISEASES OF CELLULAR AND SEROUS TISSUES.

I. Anasarca: *General Dropsy.*—S: Swelling of the feet at night, disappearing by morning; or of the face; then extending: *pitting* on pressure; sometimes fever.—C: Dropsy of Serous cavities, sometimes by fatal metastasis to these.—D: Symptomatic Œdema. [255, 429, 459, 506.]

II. Hydrocephalus. (See Class I, Order I, III.)

III. Hydrothorax. (See Class II, Order III, X.)

IV. Hydropericardium. (See Class III, Order I, II.)

V. Œdema of the Lungs. (See Class II, Order III, IX.)

VI. Ascites: *Dropsy of the Peritoneum.*—S: Abdominal distention; fluctuation felt by placing the hand on one side, and tapping with the other hand on the opposite; other signs of liquid.—D: Pregnancy · Tympanites; Distention of the Bladder; Encysted Dropsy [506. 498, with 516.]

VII. Encysted Dropsy: *Ovarian D.*—Most common about period of cessation of menses.—S: Enlargement of abdomen, often enormous; tumor especially in either iliac region: œdema of limbs.—Seq: Asphyxia; Peritonitis; Suppuration.—Cysts may arise from other internal organs.—L: Ascites. [*Paracentesis.*]

ORDER II.—DISEASES OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS AND PANCREAS.

I. Ptyalism: *Salivation.*—Profuse secretion, with or without inflammation of the mouth or throat. [519, 424, 183.]

II. Deficiency and Alteration of the Salivary Secretion. [153, 583, 169.]

III. Parotitis: *Inflam. of Salivary Glands.*—S: Pain; Swelling, with stiffness or closure of the jaws; swelling of the face. [121, 519, 313.]

IV. Cynanche Parotidæa: *Mumps.*—Contagious.—S: Swelling; stiffness of the jaws; fever.—C: Metastasis to Mammæ or Testes. [121, 664, 313.]

V. Pancreatitis: *Inflam. of the Pancreas.*—S: Fixed pain, deep in the epigastrium; sometimes perceptible tumor; gastric and intestinal derangement. [68, 230, 471, 344.]

VI. Softening; Induration; Fatty degeneration; Concretions; Cysts; Tubercles; Cancer; Melanosis of the Pancreas.—Of Cancer, the symtoms are, pain; various severe derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. [410, 664, 407.]

ORDER III.—DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND ITS APPENDAGES.

1. HEPATITIS: *Inflam. of the Liver.*—S: Pain, acute or dull, and tenderness in region of liver; pain in right shoulder, sometimes left; enlargement of liver; with flatness on percussion; sometimes cough; gastric and intestinal disorder; stools show excess or deficiency of bile; jaundiced hue; depression of spirits. —C: Dyspepsia; Dysentery; Colic; etc.—SEQ: Abscess, with or without Hectic; opening externally; or into peritoneum; or into pleura, lungs, or stomach, with obvious results; Dropsy; Cirrhosis; Jaundice; Enlargement; Induration.—(1.) *Acute H.* Rare in temperate latitudes; (2.) *Chronic H.* Often insidious. [498, 386, 643, 407.]

II. HYPERTROPHY.—More common in children. [519, 410.]

III. ATROPHY.—Obscure. [409.]

IV. INDURATION.—Scarcely distinguishable during life. [410, 386.]

V. SOFTENING.—Dry, or moist S.—Obscure. [408.]

VI. CIRRHOSIS: *Granular Degeneration of the Liver.*—S: Deranged hepatic functions; yellowness of skin; ascites; Œdema of extremities; diminution of the liver. Not uncommon. Fatal when fully developed. [498, 386, 89, 414.]

VII. FATTY LIVER.—Usually enlarged; frequent in Phthisis. [18, 588, 414.]

VIII. TUBERCLES.—Crude or miliary.—S: Obscure. [410, 539.]

IX. SEROUS CYSTS and HYDATIDS.—S: When large, fluctuation. —SEQ: Abscess; Peritonitis.—D: Carefully, Abscess.

X. CANCER, in various forms.—S: Jaundice; dropsy; lancinating pain. [588, 410.]

XI. NEURALGIA.—S: Pains variable; relieved by pressure. [68, 386, 683.]

XII.—CONGESTION.—S: Hepatic disorder; languor; drowsiness; enlargement.—SEQ: Cholera Morbus; Diarrhea; Melæna; Hemorrhoids; Gastritis; Enteritis; Colic; Hepatitis. [158, 678, 386.]

XIII. EXCESSIVE SECRETION.—Due to any cause which excites the organ.—S: Excess of bile in stools. [185, 554.]

XIV. DEFICIENT SECRETION.—S: Clay-colored stools.—SEQ: Jaundice; Diarrhea; Dysentery. [498, 386, 169.]

XV. VITIATED SECRETION.—S: Fæces dark-colored; pain; sometimes spasm. [519, 530, 386.]

XVI. INFLAM. OF THE DUCTS AND GALL-BLADDER.—S: Deficiency of bile in stools; jaundiced hue; tinge of bile in urine.—SEQ: Suppuration; Perforation. [588, 498, 386.]

XVII. BILIARY CALCULI: *Gall-Stones.*—May number from one to thousands; from size of gall-bladder down to that of millet-seed.—S: Severe pain, in paroxysms, shooting from the liver to the back; vomiting; faintness.—SEQ: Inflammation; Ulceration; Perforation; Enlargement of Liver; Jaundice; Indigestion. [519, 498.]

XVIII.— DISTENTION OF THE GALL-BLADDER.—From *obstructions*, as of gall-stones, etc.; or paralysis.—SEQ: Rupture; Perforation.—D: *Carefully*, from Hepatic Abscess. [318, 519, 471.]

XIX. ICTERUS: *Jaundice.*—Due to *excessive production* of bile; to obstruction, with *absorption;* or to *deficiency of elimination* from the blood. S: Those of Hepatic disorder, in all forms; then, yellowness of surface, first in the eyes and face; urine orange or dark; perspiration leaves yellow stain.—SEQ: In flam. or Organic Disease of Liver.—C: Comatose and apoplectic symptoms, from bile in the brain. [588, 89, 386, 407.]

ORDER IV.—DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN.

I. SPLENITIS: *Inflam. of the Spleen.*

1. ACUTE S.—S: Pain, sharp or dull, in left hypochondrium;

tenderness; chill; fever; nausea. D: Inflam. of left lobe of Liver, of Stomach, Pleura, Colon, Kidneys; Rheumatism. [63, 386, 313.]

2. CHRONIC S.—S: Sometimes obscure; weight or uneasiness in left hypochondrium; enlargement, with pressure and sympathetic irritation of lungs, heart, stomach, or intestines; often anæmia; debility.—D: Tumors of Omentum, or Peritoneum; Hydrothorax, displacing the organ. [664, 423, 499.]

II. CONGESTION.—Especially in cold stage of fevers; or from torpidity of the Liver. [499, 407, 386.]

III. SOFTENING; HYPERTROPHY [409, 414, 417];] ATROPHY; TUBERCLES; SCIRRHUS, etc.

ORDER V.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

I. NEPHRITIS: *Inflam. of the Kidneys.*—In the substance, the exterior, or the interior lining. [58, 58, 628, 309.]

1. ACUTE N.—Deep-seated pain in small of back, one side, or both; increased by pressure, or sudden jar; urine scanty, high-colored, or mixed with blood; fever; in bad forms, nausea and vomiting.—SEQ: Suppuration; Abscess; pus escaping externally, into the colon, or lungs.—C: Delirium; Coma; Convulsions. Often due to Calculus, or Gout. [58, 569, 58, 471, 309.]

2. CHRONIC N.—S: Similar, less violent.—D: Either form from —Nephralgia; Lumbago; Psoas Abscess; Partial Peritonitis. [58, 544, 309.]

II. ALBUMINURIA: *Bright's Disease.*—Morbid, granular deposit in the substance of the kidney; with atrophy of healthy structure; albumen in the urine; tendency to dropsy.—1. ACUTE A.—S: Of Nephritis; urine highly albuminous; quantity often very small.—CHRONIC A.—S: At first, obscure; lumbar pain; Œdema of face; Anasarca.—C: Of either form, various acute inflammations of serous or parenchymatous tissues; Coma; Apoplexy; Diarrhea; Organic Diseases of Heart, Liver, or Lungs; Bronchitis; Dropsy; Chronic Rheumatism; by increase of some one of which it often proves fatal.—D: Carefully, from common Nephritic disorders. [569, 544, 54, 25.] Vapor-baths.

III. HYPERTROPHY; ATROPHY [569]; SOFTENING; OSSEOUS, FATTY, and CARTILAGINOUS DEGENERATION; CYSTS; TUBERCLES; CANCER of the Kidney.

IV. CYSTITIS: *Inflam of the Bladder.*

1. ACUTE C.—S: Pain above and behind the pubes; fever; burning sensation extending to the neighboring parts; dysury; vomiting; sometimes fatal prostration.—SEQ: Suppuration; Gangrene. [121, 58, 628.]

2. CHRONIC C: *Catarrh of the Bladder.*—S: Milder; frequent micturition; excessive mucous discharges in the urine; sometimes blood; or crystals of *phosphates*, from decomposition of urine within the bladder.—SEQ: Hectic. [127, 219, 485, 658.]

V. PROSTATITIS: *Inflam. of Prostate Gland.*—S: Heavy, pulsative, or burning pain in the perineum; increased at defecation; tenderness to touch within the rectum.—C: Cystitis.—SEQ: Abscess, opening into the Bladder, or Rectum, or through the Perineum; Enlargement. [121, 127, 313.]

VI. ENLARGEMENT of the Prostate Gland.—Common in old age.—S: Frequent and difficult micturition; tumor in anterior wall of rectum.—C: Thickening, Contraction, and Inflam. of coats of the bladder; Decomposition of urine within the bladder; Ulceration; Obstruction. [64, 197, 485, 658.]

VII. NEPHRALGIA: *Neuralgia of the Kidneys.*—S: Pains in the loins, paroxysmal; urine natural.—Neuralgia may also affect the bladder. [64, 197.]

VIII. CALCULOUS NEPHRALGIA.—Due to passage of calculus *through the ureters.*—S: Extreme pain in the loins, shooting to

the groin, thigh, or abdomen; paroxysmal; finally, sudden relief.—[197, 471, 130, 653.]

IX. Spasm of the Bladder.—S: Violent pain; sense of constriction; cold perspiration; feeble pulse.—C: Organic Disease of Bladder or Kidney. [219, 628.]

X. Irritable Bladder.—Due to Hysteria; Disorder of Brain, or Spinal Marrow; or sympathetic with disease of near organs. [121, 221, 254, 658.]

XI. Paralysis of the Bladder.—S: Incontinence, or stillicidium.—Due to debilitating causes; low fevers; over-distention; Hysteria. [151.]

XII. Strangury.—S: Constant desire to pass urine, with burning or cutting pains at the neck of the bladder, and along the urethra. [58, 597, 658.]

XIII. Diuresis: *Excessive Urinary Secretion.*—S: Urine very limpid; thirst; loss of flesh; debility; density of urine little greater than that of water; does not ferment with yeast; sometimes shows excess of *urea* or *albumen;* or chylous. [96, 179.]

XIV. Diabetes Mellitus: *Diabetes.*—Excessive discharge of saccharine urine.—S: At first, obscure; then, excessive urination; urine sweetish, pale yellow, with odor of fresh hay, heavy, its specific gravity being 1.020 to 1.055; ferments with yeast; intense thirst; emaciation.—Seq: Tubercles in the Lungs; Bright's Disease.—D: Diuresis. Oleaginous diet. [271, 61, 395, 521.]

XV. Ischuria Renalis: *Suppression of Urine.*—Sometimes symptomatic of Diarrhea; Dropsy; Hemorrhages.—S: Great deficiency of urine; chill; nausea and vomiting; stupor; urinous odor.—Attendant on Inflam. of Kidneys; translation of Gout; idiopathic fevers; Bright's Disease; Hysteria; Calculus; Cholera.—C: Vicarious urination from internal or external surfaces. [88, 91, 114, 372.]

XVI. Lithiasis: *Gravel.*—Deposition of insoluble matter from the urine, in powder, crystalline particles, or solid concretions, with irritation or inflammation of the urinary passages. [255, 309, 346, 24, 518.]

1. Uric Acid Gravel.—S: Deposits of *uric acid* and *urates*, in reddish crystals or sediment; urine usually high-colored, less in quantity, acid to test-paper, and *slowly* putrescent.—C: Gout; Apoplexy; Sthenic Fevers and Inflammations. [511, 197, acetic.]

2. Phosphatic Gravel.—S: Deposits of *phosphates of magnesia and ammonia*, sometimes of *lime*, in white, shining grains, gray powder, or iridescent pellicle over surface of urine left standing; urine alkaline and *speedily* putrescent.—C: Dyspepsia; prostration of vital powers; Chronic Inflam. of urinary organs. [15, 18, 22.]

3. Oxalic Gravel.—S: Urine usually clear, sometimes showing deposits of *oxalate of lime.*—Seq: Of all these forms, Irritation or Inflammation of Urinary Passages; and their consequences. [25.]

XVII. Retention of Urine.—May occur in the Kidneys, from obstruction; in the Bladder, from obstruction, or paralysis; or in the Urethra, from Stricture. Symptoms obvious; pain; often fever; anxiety; prostration.—Seq: Inflammation; or Suppuration, of Kidney or Bladder; with perforation and its effects; or sloughing. [*Catheterism.*]

XVIII. Enuresis: *Incontinence of Urine.*—Want of power to control the urinary discharge. Due to *irritability;* or *paralysis*, partial or complete. [121, 270.]

CLASS VI.—CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

ORDER I.—RASHES.

NOTE.—RUBEOLA, SCARLATINA, and perhaps, ERYSIPELAS, are each attended with a distinct *rash*; but owing to the severe constitutional symptoms attending them, they are properly classed elsewhere,—the two former with Eruptive Fevers, and the last with Constitutional Diseases.

I. ERYTHEMA.—Rash, in form of red, irregular patches, or nearly continuous; not contagious; sometimes with fever; in the face, limbs, breast; sometimes elsewhere.—S: Sense of heat, without burning or severe pain.—C: Usually *symptomatic*, as in dentition; with gastro-intestinal irritation; Eruptive Fevers.—D: Erysipelas; Roseola. [313, 415, 511.]

1. E. LÆVE.—Usually over œdema of lower extremities.

2. E. NODOSUM.—With red, tender nodes; on the legs; subsiding without suppuration.

3. E. INTERTRIGO.—Rash due to *chafing, acrid secretions*, etc.; as in the groin.—Other varieties. [*Topical applications.*]

II. ROSEOLA: *Scarlet Rash.*—Rose-colored efflorescence, in various forms; without wheals or pimples; often febrile; and not contagious. Idiopathic or symptomatic. Beginning in face or extremities.—S: Begins in red points, which spread, or take form of rings; sometimes coalesce; with itching and tingling.—C: Dentition; Gastro-intestinal irritation; Variola, Varioloid, and Vaccinia; Typhus and Typhoid; Gout; Rheumatism; Miliary Fever; reaction in Cholera.—D: Scarlatina; Rubeola; Erythema.—Many varieties. [313, 121, 511.]

III. URTICARIA: *Nettle-Rash.*—Hard, roundish elevations of the skin, with or without efflorescence; non-suppurating, and non-contagious; with or without fever.—S: Often gastric or nervous disorder; excessive itching, or tingling; wheals often vanishing and re-appearing elsewhere: sometimes chronic.—D: Erythema, Roseola, Lichen, and Impetigo, with which the disease is often *complicated;* also Scarlatina.—Generally depends on stomachic irritation, from indigestible substances; shell-fish; salt fish; etc.—Many varieties. [415, 511, 313.]

ORDER II.—PAPULOUS DISEASES, OR PIMPLES.

I. STROPHULUS: *Red gum*, or *White gum*, according to color.—Minute, florid pimples, dispersed; sometimes with red patches; over exposed surface, or the whole body; occasionally with a few vesicles. A disease of infants. Often due to irritating clothing; filth; or gastric irritation. Many varieties.

II. LICHEN.—An extensive eruption of pimples, in children or adults, with or without internal disorder; followed by desquamation. [635, 519, 356, 511.]

1. L. SIMPLEX: *Prickly Heat; Ring-worm.*—Small red pimples, on face, fore-arm, or whole body; with heat, tingling and itching; usually preceded by fever; duration one to two weeks, or chronic. [511.]

2. L. AGRIUS.—Begins with fever, subsiding with eruption; numerous red pimples, in large patches, with efflorescence; often a few vesicles. S: Itching, burning, and smarting; followed by excoriation, scabs, then dry scales; skin often fissured: duration, two weeks, or more. [511.]

3. L. URTICATUS.—Combined with Urticaria.—Other varieties. Usually due to heat; or disordered digestion; may follow fevers.—D: Scarlatina; Rubeola; Strophulus; Prurigo; Erythema; Urticaria; sometimes from Eczema; Impetigo; Psoriasis; Herpes; Syphilitic eruptions. [516, 628, 356.]

III. PRURIGO.—Papulæ of the color of the skin; with excessive itching; usually chronic, and without fever.—S: Eruption in one *or many spots; usually* on the neck, back, or outer side of limbs: *the violent scratching* followed by small black scabs, of concreted

bloody matter; itching, *creeping, pricking;* in old cases, eruption mingled with vesicles, enlarged, hardened; and with pustules; peculiarly inveterate and troublesome. Due to gastro-intestinal disorder; deteriorated health; uncleanliness. Many varieties.—D: From local or general *pruritus*, without vesicles, or due to irritating sebaceous secretion, as about the prepuce or pudendum; Scabies. [531, 519, 517 Top.]

ORDER III.—VESICULAR DISEASES.

I. HERPES.—Vesicular eruption, with burning pain, itching, tingling; followed by scabs; and finally red spots; with or without fever: duration two or three weeks, or chronic. [51, 313 591.]

1. H. LABIALIS.—Occurring on the lips. Sometimes idiopathic, and attended with similar eruption about the fauces; usually a sequel of various fevers, or inflammations attended with fever, and a sign of convalescence. [321 Top.]

2. H. PRÆPUTIALIS.—Occurring on the prepuce; outer or inner surface. Small clusters of five or six vesicles, subsiding in about 12 days; or proving obstinately chronic, and then ulcerated. -D: Syphilitic sores. [123 Top.]

3. H. CIRCINATUS: *Ring-Worm.*—Vesicles in circular patches, followed by minute scales; successive crops; usually on the face, neck, or arms.—D: Circular form of Lichen Simplex. [222, weak solu. Top.]

4. H. ZOSTER: *Shingles.*—Clusters of vesicles in an irregular band, usually on the right side, and gradually extending part way around the body. Preceded by lassitude and fever. [517 Top.]

5. H. PHLYCTÆNODES.—Vesicles in irregular clusters.—Other varieties. [517 Top.]

II. ECZEMA.—A non-contagious eruption; minute vesicles, very close together, in irregular patches, with or without surrounding redness; with itching, tingling, and burning.—Duration very variable. [573, 386, 583.]

1. E. RUBRUM.—Skin red and inflamed, with very small, shining vesicles interspersed; then ichorous discharge, and scab often followed by successive crops. [517 Top.]

2. E. IMPETIGINODES.—Vesicles, appearing as above, but becoming pustular; thus resembling Impetigo. [517 Top.]

3. CHRONIC E.—From successive crops, at different intervals, may show in various parts at the same time vesicles, excoriated surface, scales, and blisters; with intolerable itching; may end by long-continued exfoliation of scales.—Other varieties. [517 Top.]

Eczema occurs in the scalp; in the face (*crusta lactea,*)—C: Ophthalmia; in the ears; on the hands or arms, in dyers, grocers, etc.; or on the thighs and genital organs of both sexes.—D: Porrigo Favosa; Herpes; Sudamina; Scabies; Lichen Agrius; Impetigo Pityriasis; Psoriasis. [573 Top.]

III. SCABIES: *Itch.*—Pimples, vesicles, and pustules; singly or intermixed; between the fingers or on the wrists, or on other parts; with intolerable itching. Contagious.—S: First, itching; the part examined showing a minute vesicle; these usually separate scratching leaves scabs and dark crusts, or pustules. Often intermixed with other forms of skin disease.—P: Presence of the itch insect (*Acarus Scabiei*) in the skin.—D: Prurigo; Lichen; Eczema. [526, 129 Top.]

IV. MILIARIA: *Miliary Eruption; Sudamina.*—Numerous, minute vesicles, of millet-seed size; first transparent, afterward slightly opaque; almost, or always symptomatic; an attendant on many forms of Fever; Phthisis; Rheumatism; many Phlegmasiæ.—D: Eczema. [516, 22, 517 Top.]

V. PEMPHIGUS.—Eruption of large blebs, or blisters, containing *a yellow fluid,* and terminating in thin scabs.—D: Rupia; Impetigo *[400, 22, 517 Top.]*

1. ACUTE P.—In its severest form, fever; then bright red, circular inflamed patches, followed by blisters. Course brief. [313.]

2. CHRONIC P.—Without fever. Eruption preceded by sense of pricking and smarting, where the blebs are about to appear. [517 Top.]

VI. RUPIA.—Flat, distinct bullæ, containing serous, purulent, or dark sanious fluid; followed by thick scabs, or ulcers. Appear often on the lower extremities, loins, or nates. [22, 270.]

1. R. SIMPLEX.—Bullæ about an inch in diameter; as above. [270.]

2. R. PROMINENS.—Fluid in the bullæ very dark; the scab receives additions about its edges until it rises in a cone, larger than in Var. 1. [270.]

3. R. ESCHAROTICUM.—The succeeding ulcers deep, with fetid, excoriating discharge. Attended with pain; sleeplessness; fever. —D: In any form, from Pemphigus; Ecthyma. [313, 519 Top.]

ORDER IV.—PUSTULAR DISEASES.

I. ECTHYMA.—Eruption of pustules, situated on elevated, hard, inflamed bases; usually distinct; non-contagious, and without fever. Many varieties.—D: Rupia; Scabies; Syphilitic affections. [270, 635.]

1. ACUTE E.—S: Preceded by lassitude; aching in the limbs; loss of appetite, etc. Then, bright red, conical elevations; small abscesses. [635, 270.]

2. CHRONIC E.—Succeeding ulcers often very obstinate. [270.]

II. IMPETIGO.—Pustules, not prominent, breaking and discharging an excoriating ichor; then thin scabs; attended with great heat; itching; smarting.—Due to dentition; menstrual disorders; constitutional derangement; local irritation as in dyeing, baking, etc.—D: Eczema; Porrigo; Scabies. [519, 583, 886.]

1. I. FIGURATA: *Moist Tetter.*—S: Minute, yellow pustules; closely crowded, upon an inflamed red skin; then ichorous discharge; greenish yellow, or translucent scabs.—Sometimes termed *Ring-worm.* [513 Top.]

2. I. SPARSA.—Like the preceding; save that the pustules are irregularly scattered. Sometimes incrust the whole of a limb.—C: Œdema of limb; Obstinate ulcers.—SEQ: Separation of nails. [270, 519 Top.]

3. I. LARVALIS: *Crusta Lactea.*—Chiefly a disease of infants. May cover entire face, or scalp and ears, with a crust.—Other varieties. [490, ung.]

III. PORRIGO: *Tinea Capitis; Scald-head.*—Straw-colored pustules; crowded or diffused; usually on the head; followed by yellow or brown scabs. [638, with 490 Top.]

1. P. FAVOSA.—Common form.—S: Scabs quite regular, cup-shaped, so as to resemble *honey-comb;* may remain for years, disintegrating at their surface, and falling off in white powder; offensive odor; sometimes insects within the sores, causing great itching. [519.]

2. P. SQUTULATA: *Ring-worm of the Scalp.*—Pustules in circular patches.—Other varieties. [223 Top.]

P: A cryptogamic growth, arising from the hair-follicles.—D: Impetigo; some forms of Lichen and Herpes.

IV. ACNE.—Chronic eruption of scattered pustules; with inflamed, hardened base; terminating often in tubercles; and probably seated in the sebaceous follicles. Occurring on the face, shoulders, chest, or down the course of the spine. Most numerous, usually, on the forehead, about the nose, and on the cheeks.—Most frequent between the ages of 15 and 30 years; and probably always, or more frequently, due to onanism. Usually obstinate. Many varieties.—D: Erythema; pustules and tubercles due to Syphilis. [123 Top.] 194, internally and externally; soln. in glycerine.

V. ROSACEA.—Yellow pustules on a deep-red base, the former

often giving place to tubercles; most common on the nose, then on the cheeks, and forehead.—Occurring from intemperate eating, or drinking; digestive disorder; or about the cessation of the menses. [270, 123 Top.]

VI. Sycosis: *Mentagra; Barber's Itch.*—Small pustules, scattered or closely crowded; seated in the sebaceous and hair-follicles; each pustule usually penetrated by a hair; often on the chin or upper lip; the pustules followed by brownish scabs.—Probably contagious; and supposed by some to be a cryptogamic or fungous growth.—D: Ecthyma; Impetigo Figurata; Syphilitic pustules [270, 123 Top.

ORDER V.—SCALY DISEASES.

I. Psoriasis.—Slight elevations of reddened skin, covered by whitish scales; not depressed in the center, originating in minute papules; the patches sometimes rough and chapped; attended with severe itching, burning, and tingling. Occurring on the face; more frequently on the body and limbs; sometimes on the hand (Grocer's Itch); sometimes on the prepuce or scrotum. Severe forms preceded by fever, headache, etc. Many varieties.—C: Mucous Inflammations; especially Enteritis.—D: Lepra; Pityriasis; Lichen Circumscriptus; Syphilitic Psoriasis. [386, 519, 129 Top.]

II. Lepra: *Leprosy.*—A disease beginning with minute solid eminences; followed by scaly patches, with depressed center. The scales fall, and are renewed, enlarging at their border. Duration indefinite. Many varieties.—D: Psoriasis; Porrigo Scutulata; Syphilitic scaly disease. [635, 386, 123 Top.]

III. Pityriasis: *Bran Disease.*—Superficial inflammation of the skin, with continued exfoliation of minute, bran-like scales; usually on the head, often extending to parts or the whole of the body; with itching, pricking, etc. May appear at first in dry, white scales, or in superficial redness followed by scales. Sometimes when the scales are removed, ichor follows, and then scab. On the scalp, termed *dandruff;* in severe forms, the ichorous discharge concretes with the hair, forming a thick crust over the head. On the eye-brows and face, termed *morphew.* [635, 511, 621 Top.]

IV. Ichthyosis: *Fish-skin Disease.*—A thickened, hardened, rough state of the cuticle, somewhat resembling horn; breaking into irregular scale-like pieces; without inflammation. Most frequently congenital; and in these cases, the skin at birth is usually of a thick, harsh, and dirty color. No itching or pain; health often remarkably good. Quite incurable.—D: Pityriasis. [519, 583.] *Vapor and sulphur baths, and friction with oil.*]

ORDER VI.—TUBERCULATED DISEASES.

I. Elephantiasis (of the Greeks.)—Eruption of irregular tumors from size of a pea to that of a walnut; shining, dusky-red, and afterward bronze-colored; very tender. Usually on the face, which is then knotty, rugose, distended, enlarged, and of livid hue. May extend to contiguous mucous membranes and organs of sense causing partial or complete loss of the senses, or of the voice.—C: Deep ulceration of the parts; Caries; Sloughing; Gastro-Enteritis Tubercles of the lungs or mesentery. [635, 664, 530.]

II. Elephantiasis (of the Arabians:) *Barbadoes Leg.*—Chronic indurated swelling of subcutaneous tissues, with alteration of the skin, and enlargement and deformity of the limb.—S: Beginning with acute inflammation of lymphatic vessels, and fever; then, skin sometimes smooth, sometimes fissured, with ulcers, etc.; often with erysipelas. Sometimes subsides spontaneously. [313, 530, 664, 635. 270.]

III. Frambœsia: *Yaws.*—Eruption of tuberculous excrescences resembling *raspberries;* most abundant in the face, axilla, groins, *and about the genitals.*—Contagious. [90, 270.]

ORDER VII.—MACULÆ, OR DISCOLORATIONS.

I. FRECKLES.—Patches of excessive development of *pigmentum nigrum*.

II. BRONZE HUE.—In large, irregular patches; due to continued use of *nitrate of silver*. [270.]

III. EPHELIS.—Patches of yellow or brownish-yellow discoloration, with bran-like exfoliation, and slight itching.—D: Pityriasis. [386, 583, 519.]

CLASS VII.—DISEASES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS.

ORDER I.—DISEASES OF THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS.

I. PHYMOSIS.—Constriction of the prepuce beyond the glans penis.—SEQ: Favors contraction of Balanitis, Gonorrhea, or Syphilis; Irritating secretions; Cancer.

II. PARAPHYMOSIS.—Constriction of the prepuce back of the glans.—SEQ: Tumefaction.

III. CANCER of the Penis.—Begins in excoriation, or fungous growth.

IV. EPISPADIAS.—Congenital opening of the urethra above

V. HYPOSPADIAS.—Congenital opening of the urethra below.

VI. SARCOMATOUS TUMORS of penis or scrotum.

VII. ORCHITIS: *Inflam. of the Testis.*

1. ACUTE O.—Following or attending Gonorrhea.—S: Aching pain in testis and cord; great swelling; fever; vomiting. [318, 664.]

2. CHRONIC O: *Sarcocele.*—S: Hardness, swelling, and tenderness of the testis.—C: Effusion into *tunica vaginalis* (*Hydro-Sarcocele.*) [530, 355.]

VIII. TUBERCLES, and SCROFULOUS INFLAM. of testis. [270, 530.]

X. ATROPHY of testis.—Often due to excessive venereal indulgences.

XI. NEURALGIA of testis and spermatic cord.

XII. CYSTS and HYDATIDS.

XIII. SCIRRHUS, or MEDULLARY SARCOMA, of testis.—S: At first, swelling; hardness; weight; then rapid enlargement; softening pain; protrusion of fungous growths.—D: Hydrocele.

XIV. HEMATOCELE.—Extravasation of blood. Due to injury.

XV. HYDROCELE.—Dropsy of the *tunica vaginalis testis.*—S: Pear shaped swelling; smooth; fluctuating; without pain; scrotum translucent.—D: Hernia; Scirrhus; Œdema of the scrotum.

XVI. VARICOCELE.—Varicose state of veins of spermatic cord; feeling between the fingers like earth-worms.

XVII. ŒDEMA of the Scrotum.

XVIII. CHIMNEY SWEEPER'S CANCER.—Due to irritation; beginning as a wart; then a ragged ulcer. May be extirpated.

XIX. IMPOTENCE.—May be due to defects in the genital organs; or follow severe illness; blows on the head; Apoplexy; or attend Diabetes, Diseases of Kidneys, some forms of Dyspepsia, later stages of chronic diseases; or the result of nervous excitability, or timidity self-pollution; excessive venery; excessive use of tobacco, opium, wine, and some liquors; intoxication. [28, 151, 282.]

XX. SIMPLE GONORRHEA.—Urethral inflammation, with mucous discharge and other symptoms of *Venereal G.*, but not due to contagion. Due to irritation from contact of menses in certain morbid states, or the discharge of leucorrhea; to uncleanliness; exciting foods or drinks; long riding over rough roads; copaiva; excessive venery; Rheumatism; Gout; Stricture; etc.—D: Venereal Gonorrhea. [318, 58, 188, 205.]

XXI. VENEREAL GONORRHEA: *Clap.*—Urethral inflam., with mucous and purulent discharge due to venereal contagion.—S:

1st Stage: appears 4th or 5th day after connection; itching at orifice of urethra, with thin, whitish discharge [205, 372, 313, 123 Top.] *2d Stage:* acute inflam.; discharge thick, purulent, and greenish, or bloody; difficult urination; *ardor urinæ.* [205, 309.] C: Irritation or Inflammation of urinary organs; Chordee [148]; Hemorrhage from Urethra; Bubo; Balanitis; Phymosis Paraphymosis; Orchitis; Gonorrheal Rheumatism.—In one form the inflam. is *dry*, or without discharge. *3d Stage:* Chronic G.: muco-purulent discharge; known as *Gleet.* [96, 151.]—SEQ: Stricture of urethra; Irritable bladder; Induration of *corpus spongiosum;* Ulceration of Mucous Follicles of Urethra.—D: Simple Gonorrhea. [205, 219, 249.]

XXII. SYPHILIS—the Primary form. Chancres, or ulcers due to the application of Syphilitic virus to any surface, mucous or cutaneous; entire, excoriated, or ulcerated. Most frequent on the penis or scrotum; most of all on the glans penis, the inner surface of the prepuce, or by the *frænum.* Usually, first, pimple, or vesicle, then pustule. [25.] Appear from 3d to 10th day after infection; but according to Ricord, the ulcer is fully formed by the 5th day. [313. *when fever appears.*] Infantile, 519.

1. HUNTERIAN CHANCRE.—Pimple, or excoriation; then ulcer, deep, nearly circular, with indurated edges; livid or tawny.

2. COMMON C.—Non-indurated.

3. PHAGEDENIC C.—Rapid and highly painful; irregular; edges ragged or undermined; discharge profuse, sanious.

4. SLOUGHING C.—In broken-down constitutions.

5. URETHRAL C.—Latent; being located within the urethra, and sometimes complicated with Gonorrhea. [123 Top.]

In any of these forms.—D: Balanitis; *Cutaneous Diseases* (See Class VI.,) affecting the genitals; especially Herpes and Psoriasis. —SEQ: Gangrene; Bubo; Contamination of the constitution by absorption of the virus from the chancre, followed by Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis. (See Div. I., Class III., V.)

XXIII. BUBO.—Inflamed and enlarged lymphatic vessel or gland, due to absorption of matter from a Chancre.—Acute or chronic. Situated on the penis, or usually in the groin.—D: Inflamed glands of groin from injuries, or non-contagious sores, etc. [270.]

XXIV. STRICTURE of the Urethra.—S: Urine passing with difficulty, and in diminished stream, flattened, spiral, or divided.

1. SPASMODIC S.—Due to spasm of muscular fibres. [313, catherism.]

2. INFLAMMATORY S.—Due to presence of acute inflam. [313.]

3. PERMANENT S.—Contraction of urethra, due to chronic inflammation.—D: Enlarged Prostate.—C. and SEQ: Irritable bladder; Retention of urine; Abscess *in perinæo;* Dilation of Urethra; Disease of Prostate; Cystitis; Hypertrophy of muscular coat of bladder; Disease of Kidneys, or Testes; Rupture of Urethra, with extravasation of Urine. [Catherism, with 121.]

XXV. SPERMATORRHŒA. *Involuntary Seminal Emissions.* [139, 237. Cauterize the Prostate.]

MIDWIFERY, AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

ORDER II.—DISEASES OF THE EXTERNAL FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS.

I. PHLEGMON of Labia Pudendi.—Subcutaneous inflam., usually followed by Suppuration.—D: Hernia; Œdema of the Labia; Tumors. [123 Top.]

II. TUMORS of the Labia.—1. Encysted; 2. Oozing, attended with profuse, watery, acrid discharge; 3. Warty,—the non-syphilitic variety. [123 Top.]

III. PRURITUS of the Vulva.—S: Intolerable itching, burning, *smarting.—C: Often* uterine diseases; Cutaneous Diseases, especially

Herpes, Prurigo, and Eczema.—SEQ: Sometimes, Nymphomania, [287 Top].

IV. VASCULAR TUMOR of the Meatus Urinarius.—Either tender, or nearly insensible.—Removable by ligature.

V. INFANTILE LEUCORRHŒA.—Discharge chiefly from the external genitals; sometimes extending to the vagina; in children.—D: Intertrigo; Erythema. [519, *int. and ext.*]

VI. INFLAMMATION OF THE VULVA in Adults,—the non-contagious disease.—Causes and symptoms obvious.—D: Gonorrhea.

VII. ENLARGEMENT OF THE CLITORIS.—Congenital, or due to hypertrophy.

VIII. CANCER.—Rare.

ORDER III.—DISEASES OF THE VAGINA AND UTERUS.

I. LEUCORRHŒA (Vaginal): *Whites.*—Inflam. of the mucous membrane of the Vagina, not due to contagion· with mucous discharge. [388, 276, 182 Top.]

1. ACUTE L.—S: Heat, soreness, and pain in the vagina; followed after one or two days by discharge. Rare.—D: Gonorrhea.

2. CHRONIC L.—Persistent mucous discharge; usually whitish; bland or acrid.—D: Gonorrhea; Uterine Leucorrhea.—May be due to Polypus; Hemorrhoids; Ascarides. [276, 398, 182 Top.]

II. INFLAMMATION of exterior of Cervix Uteri.—1. Of the mucous glands; giving white discharge; 2. Of the membrane, with granulations. [313, 530, 121 Top.]

III. HYPERTROPHY of Cellular Tissue surrounding the Urethra.—S: Excessive desire to evacuate the bladder, arising from obstruction and dilatation of the urethra. [bougie, with 121.]

IV. PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ: *Falling of the Vagina.*—1. Of the *anterior wall;* with difficulty of urination; 2. Of the *posterior wall;* 3. Of the *vaginal canal*, entire.—D: Prolapsus Uteri; Inversion of the Uterus. [510, 182 Top.]

V. ABSCESS between the Vagina and Rectum.—Usually from injury; with very rapid suppuration.—D: Prolapsus· *Scybala.*

VI. PELVIC TUMORS, surrounding the vagina. [530, 527.]

VII. GONORRHEA.—S: Heat and pain, especially in urination, tenderness; redness; muco-purulent discharge.—C: Bubo; Abscess of Mucous Follicles.—D: Leucorrhea. (Class VII., Order I., XXI.) [556, 53, 313, 121.]

VIII. CHANCRE.—(Class VII., Order I., XXII.)

IX. AMENORRHEA.—1. *Emansio Mensium;* absence of the menses, these having never appeared.—May be due to congenital malformation; or to debility and derangements of constitution; and may be masked or replaced by vicarious Uterine Leucorrhea.—2. *Suppressio Mensium;* menstruation suppressed after its appearance; in form of *Acute Suppression*, from cold, shock, etc.; or *Chronic Suppression*, from delicate health, uterine or ovarian disease, etc. —3. *Irregular Menstruation.*—D: The different varieties, and their causes.—C: Dyspepsia; Tubercles in Lungs, or elsewhere; Chlorosis; Leucorrhœa; Hysteria; Syncope; rarely Apoplexy; Paralysis. [294, 398, 52, 691, combined.]

X. VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION.—May occur from the nostrils, eyes, ears, gums, lungs, stomach, anus, bladder, nipples, fingers, or toes, joints, axilla; from amputations, ulcers, tumors, or the skin generally.—D: Simple Hemorrhages. [574, 294, 52: *See Amenorrhea.*]

XI. DYSMENORRHEA: *Painful or Difficult Menstruation.*—1 Neuralgic; 2, Congestive, or Inflammatory; 3, Mechanical. In either form, the menses may be scanty, profuse, or in ordinary quantity; but there is excessive pain and general disorder.—C: Chlorosis; Hysteria; Sympathetic Fever, etc.—D: Abortion.—Often due to Uterine inflam., or *Scybala.* [48, 271, 313, 58, 691.]

XII. MENORRHAGIA: *Excessive Menstruation.*—Often with attendant uterine hemorrhage.—C: Leucorrhea; Scybala; Or-

ganic Diseases, as Tumors of the Uterus.—D: Uterine Inflammation, and enlargement; Corroding Ulcer; Polypus. [649, 148, 169, 471, 691.]

XIII. Cessation of Menstruation: *Turn of Life.*—Often attended with Uterine Leucorrhea, or Hemorrhage; or followed by Organic disease of Uterus or Ovaries; Hemorrhages; Inflammations; Apoplexy; Palsy; Insanity; Hysteria; Hemorrhoids; Dyspepsia; Rheumatism; Cutaneous Diseases; Ulcers, etc. [597, 276, in wine.]

XIV. Chlorosis.—S: Paleness, bloodlessness; feeble circulation; feeble calorific power; palpitation; debility; *pica.*—C: Hysteria; Chronic Inflammation; Dropsy. [281, 276, 287, 270.]

XV. Irritable Uterus.—S: Pain in the back and lower part of the abdomen; increased at the menstrual periods. D: Neuralgic Dysmenorrhea; Prolapsus; Organic disease of Uterus. [68, 638, 191, 691.]

XVI. Uterine Leucorrhea.—A frequent form. Occurring in Suppressed Menstruation; in intervals of menses; in Menorrhagia; at the "turn of life;" after parturition, or abortion; etc.—S: Pain in the back; sense of weight in the pelvis; etc.—D: Uterine Gonorrhea; Vaginal Leucorrhea; Disease of Cervix; Organic Disease of Uterus. [398, 276, in wine. 365 top.]

XVII. Physometra: Uterine Tympanites.—An accumulation of gas in the uterus.—S: Those of Pregnancy.—D: Pregnancy; Suppression; Hydrometra; Ascites; Scirrhus.

XVIII. Hydrometra: *Uterine Dropsy.*—S: Gradual enlargement, and other attendants of Pregnancy.—D: Pregnancy; Suppression; Physometra; Ascites; Scirrhus; Ovarian Disease. [587, 278.]

XIX. Moles; Hydatids.

XX. Metritis: *Inflam. of the Uterus*—Acute or chronic.—S. Pain in the back, darting to the *pubes*, and down the thighs; chill; fever; pulse quick, or feeble and slow; breasts often swollen and painful; nausea; vomiting.—Seq: Hypertrophy; Induration; Softening; Abscess; Gangrene.—D: Cystitis; Disease of Rectum; Scirrhus; Corroding Ulcer. [313, 664, 471.]

XXI. Erosion of the Cervix.—S: Redness; tumefaction; with excoriated points.—D: Leucorrhea. [121 Top.]

XXII. Simple Ulceration of the Cervix.—Discovered by examination.—C: Leucorrhea; Tendency to Abortion.—D: Syphilitic Ulcer; Corroding Ulcer; Cancer. [128, 97 Top.]

XXIII. Fibroe Tumor of the Uterus.—S; Those of mechanical pressure, irritation, and sympathy of remote parts; enlargement weight and dragging.—C: Compression of the urethra or bladder, and rectum; Menorrhagia; Hemorrhage; Abortion.—D: Pregnancy; Congestion; Induration; Scirrhus; Polypus; Ovarian Disease.—[527.]

XXIV. Polypus of the Uterus.—Attachment to the *fundus*, the *inner surface*, or the *cervix.*—S: As in XXIII.—C: As in XXIII.; Œdema of extremities.—D: Pregnancy; Vaginal Hernia; Vaginal or Uterine Prolapsus; Scirrhus; Cauliflower Excrescence; Inversion.

XXV. Cauliflower Excrescence.—A morbid growth, usually from the *os uteri;* vascular; soft; liable to bleed from handling. Attended with copious watery discharge.—D: Malignant Growths (difficult); Fibrous Tumor; Polypus; the *placenta.*

XXVI.—Corroding Ulcer of the Uterus.—Extensive ulceration; perhaps less malignant than cancer; the uterus not greatly enlarged.—S: Lancinating pain, or painless; emaciation; low fever.—C: Leucorrhea.—Seq: Hemorrhage; Peritonitis.—D: Simple Ulceration; Cancer. [97, 128, 634 Top.]

XXVII. Cancer of the Uterus.—*1st Stage:* Scirrhus; *2nd Stage:* Open Cancer.—S: At first, obscure; then, weight; enlargement *uneasiness;* lancinating pain; hemorrhages, and sanious, fetid *discharges;* examination shows an immovable mass, often with ex-

tensive, irregular, and deep ulcerations.—C: Cancerous cachexia; Low fever, in later stages; Dyspepsia; Diarrhea; Peritonitis; Compression of bladder, urethra, or rectum.—D: Induration; Tubercles; Moles; Hydatids; Pregnancy. Simple, Corroding, and Venereal Ulcers. [684 Top.]

XXVIII. ANTEVERSION of the Uterus.—The *fundus* falling forward. Rare.—S: Those of pressure on urethra or rectum; tumor in anterior wall of vagina; with retention of urine, and constipation.—D: Vesical Calculus; Retroversion; Pelvic Tumors; Ovarian Tumors.

XXIX. RETROVERSION.—The *fundus* falling backward, the *cervix* impinging against the urethra; in less degree, the fundus being only tilted back, termed RETROFLEXION.—S: Derangement of menstruation; aching pain in loins and back; tumor in posterior wall of vagina.—C: Dyspepsia; Hysteria; Retention of urine; Constipation.—D: Tumor in Pelvis; Abscess; Ovarian Disease; Anteversion; Ascites.

XXX. PROLAPSUS UTERI: *Falling of the Womb.*—1. *Procidentia*, imperfect prolapse; 2. *Complete prolapse.*—May occur in the unimpregnated and un-enlarged organ; or from pregnancy, tumors, or enlargement; during labor; after delivery; or from pressure of neighboring diseased parts; as in Ascites; Ovarian disease, etc.—S: Mechanical in the parts; sympathetic, in distant organs; weight and dragging; disordered menstruation.—C: Retention of urine; Strangury; Constipation; Leucorrhea; Menorrhagia.—D: Inversion; Prolapse of the Vagina; Tumors. [182 Top.]

XXXI. INVERSION of the Uterus.—The organ descending, and turned inside out.—1. *Partial;* 2. *Complete.*—May occur immediately on delivery; a few days after parturition; or gradually from weight of a uterine tumor.—S: Sudden and alarming exhaustion; paleness; pulse rapid, small, and fluttering; vomiting; often *violent uterine contraction*, as if to expel a second child; globular, elastic tumor in the vagina, or protruding from the vulva: in the gradual form, symptoms less marked.—SEQ: Exhaustion; Fatal Hemorrhage Cystitis; Gangrene of the inverted portion; Sloughing.—D: Polypus; Uterine and Vaginal Prolapsus.

ORDER IV.—DISEASES OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBES AND OVARIES

I. INFLAMMATION of the Fallopian Tubes.—Acute or chronic—S. Throbbing pain in the hypogastrium; extending to the groin, and down the thighs; abdominal tenderness.—C: Peritonitis, preceding or following.—SEQ: Abscess; Obliteration of the tube. [313, 230, 471, 33, Top.]

II. FIBROUS TUMORS; Malignant disease; Displacement; or Rupture of the Fallopian Tubes.

III. OVARITIS: *Inflam. of the Ovaries.*

1. ACUTE O.—S: Deep-seated, severe pain in pelvis; with burning; fever; pulse quick. [33, 313, 471, 519.]

2. CHRONIC O.—Symptoms similar; more obscure.—C: In either form, Uterine or Peritoneal Inflam.—D: Metritis; Cystitis; Peritonitis.—SEQ: Induration; Softening; Abscess; Gangrene; Malignant Growths; Cysts; Fibrous and other Tumors. [410, 398, 691.]

IV. ENCYSTED DROPSY —(See Class V., Order I., VII.)

V. NON-MALIGNANT TUMORS.—S: Mostly mechanical; inflammation rare; may degenerate into malignant tumors.—D: Malignant Disease of Ovary: Tumors of Uterus. [139, 527, 125.]

VI. MALIGNANT DISEASE of the Ovaries.—1. *Scirrhus;* 2. *Fungus Hæmatodes.*—S: Suppression of menses, when both ovaries are involved; enlargement; pain.—C: Those due to Mechanical compression; Peritonitis; Ascites.—D: Ovarian Dropsy, Pregnancy; Uterine Tumors; Enlarged Spleen.

VII. DISPLACEMENT of the Ovary.—1. Depression due to in

creased weight; 2. Escape from the pelvis, through umbilical or nguinal ring, etc., forming *hernia* of ovary.

ORDER V.—DISEASES OF THE GENERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

HYSTERIA: *Hysterics.*—Morbid excitability of the nervous system, with convulsive paroxysms, and various functional disorders.—S: Distress at the epigastrium; feeling of a ball ascending from the abdomen to the throat; convulsions; throwing the limbs about; sometimes tetanic spasms, or coma.—D: Epilepsy; also a great variety of diseases, inflammatory and functional, which Hysteria simulates.—Often, or perhaps always, dependent on derangements of the Uterine system. [63, 230, 688, 180.]

ORDER VI.—DISEASES INCIDENT TO PREGNANCY.

I. ŒDEMA of the Labia.—D: Phlegmon; Encysted Tumor.
II. PRURITUS of the Vulva. [237 Top, 123.]
III. VAGINAL LEUCORRHEA. [Inject Solu. of 519.]
IV. MENSTRUATION, regular or irregular.
V. WATERY DISCHARGE from the Vagina. [182, Top.]
VI. DROPSY OF THE AMNION.—S: Rapid distention of the abdomen during pregnancy.—D: The *period* of Pregnancy; Ascites.
VII. RHEUMATISM, and SPASM, of the Uterus [63].—D: Inflammation of the Uterus [313]; True Labor.—SEQ: Injury to fœtus.
VIII. METRITIS (See Class VII., Order III., XX.)—SEQ: Injury or death of fœtus; Resolution without injury to fœtus; Adhesion of placenta; Softening; Abscess; Gangrene.—D: Rheumatism; Peritonitis.
IX. ODONTALGIA; SALIVATION; CAPRICIOUS APPETITE.
X. NAUSEA; VOMITING [Oil, 158]; HEARTBURN; PYROSIS; CRAMP of Stomach; HEMATEMESIS; CONSTIPATION; DIARRHEA; JAUNDICE. [583, 475.]
XI. PALPITATION; SYNCOPE. [313, 664.]
XII. DYSPNŒA; COUGH; HEMOPTYSIS. [63.]
XIII. NERVOUS DISORDERS; as INSOMNIA [230]; HYPOCHONDRIASIS; CEPHALALGIA; CONVULSIONS, *Hysteric*, *Epileptic*, or *Apoplectic* [230, 431]; DISORDERS of Vision and Hearing.
XIV. MASTODYNIA: Neuralgic pain of the breast.—D: From pain, due to suppression of menses; Phlegmonous Inflam. [313, 63.]
XV. HERNIA; HEMORRHOIDS.
XVI. SPASM of Ureters; Incontinence of Urine; Retention of Urine.
XVII. CRAMPS, or PAINS, in various parts. [660, Ammo.]
XVIII. VARICOSE VEINS of the leg, especially below the knee.
XIX. ŒDEMA; or ANASARCA. [400.]
XX. ASCITES; HYDROTHORAX.
XXI. ABORTION. [233, 670, 395, 597.]

ORDER VI.—DISEASES INCIDENT TO CHILD-BED.

I. SANGUINEOUS TUMOR of the Labia.—Effusion of blood into the cellular tissue of one or both labia; with sudden and enor mous tumefaction.—Rare.—D: Hernia.
II. INFLAMMATION of the Vagina.—SEQ: Suppuration; Gan grene. [123 Top.]
III. PUERPERAL FEVER: *Child-bed F.*—P: Peritonitis; Inflammation of the uterus; of its appendages; of the uterine veins, or absorbents.—S: Flushed face; pain in hypogastrium, spreading over entire abdomen; quick pulse; prostration; arrest of lacteal secretion; aversion to child; *lochia* often continue to flow.—SEQ: May terminate in different cases in resolution, effusion, ab-

sess, softening, gangrene.—D: After-pains; Intestinal Irritation: Ephemeral fever. [313, 385, 664. 471.]

IV. Rupture of the Uterus and Vagina.—May occur, 1. During gestation, due to interstitial fostation, or thinning of the coats of the uterus; 2. During labor, from various causes, as from disease of the organ, violence in "turning," or rigidity of the *os uteri*.—S: Sudden, acute, intolerable pain; sense of some part bursting, or tearing; cessation of labor pains; hemorrhage; sudden collapse.—Seq: Death, usually; by shock; Peritonitis; Abscess; etc.

V. Vesico-Vaginal Fistula.—Perforation or fissure from the anterior wall of the vagina into the bladder. Due to various causes.

VI. Recto-Vaginal Fistula.—Perforation or fissure from the posterior wall of the vagina into the rectum.

VII.—Laceration of the Perineum.—May occur through a part or the whole extent of the perineum; so as to open the cavity of the vagina completely into the rectum; or may pass through the center of the perineum, without entering the rectum. Due to rigidity of the parts; or deficient or improper support by the hand in labor; too rapid descent of the head; etc.—Seq: if the sphincter be affected, want of support; tendency to Prolapsus.

VIII. Crural Phlebitis: *Phlegmasia Dolens; Milk-leg.*—S: Fever, or chill. aching and soreness in the leg; great tumefaction; the surface white, shining, hot, and elastic.—C: Erysipelas; Abscesses, [398, 230, 115.]

IX. Puerperal Mania.—May occur for a few minutes as the head passes through the *os uteri*, and again, through the vulva; or more permanently some hours or days after delivery. Usually yields sooner or later to recovery. [313, 296]

X. Puerperal Convulsions.—Either Hysteric, Epileptic, or Apoplectic. [313, 169.]

XI. Uterine Hemorrhage. [196, 649, 150.]

XII. Puerperal Peritonitis.—Occurs usually within 4 days after delivery.—(See Class IV., Order IV., VI., 1:) Symptoms sometimes those of Typhus; the disease sometimes epidemic. [398, 472, 313, 664, 400.]

XIII. Suppression of the Lochia. [597, 385.]

XIV. Nursing Sore-Mouth.—Ulcers; tongue red and smooth; saliva copious. [519. 356.]

XV. Ephemeral Fever: *Milk-fever; Weed.*—S: Shivering, pains; thirst; rapid pulse, soreness of abdomen; sometimes delirium; arrest of secretion of milk and lochia. [330, 591.] Marked by violence without prostration. May cease in 24 to 48 hours. [385, 664.]

XVI. Miliary Fever.—A child-bed fever, with oppression, lowness of spirits, ringing in the ears; sometimes *aphthæ*; running for some days, and showing miliary eruption. [385, 313.]

ORDER VIII.—DISEASES OF THE BREAST

I. Inflammation of the Breast.

1. Acute Inflam. of Breast.—S: Swelling, tenderness, etc. fever; suppuration indicated by rigors. Occurring at any time during lactation. [344, 530, int. antilactescent.]

2. Chronic Inflam. of Breast.—S: Generally limited to one or a few lobules; which swell and are hard; granular feeling under the fingers; little pain, except during menses.—D: Scirrhus. [121 Top.]

II. Irritable Breast.—S: Extreme pain and tenderness aggravated during menses. May prove very obstinate. [313, 121 Top.]

III. Lacteal Tumor.—Due to obstruction of single duct; fluctuating—Seq. Rarely, Abscess of the duct.

IV. Lacteal Calculus.—Very rare.

V. Hydatid Disease; or Cysts, containing serum. [Puncture.]

VI. Sero-cystic Disease.—Peculiar affection, most frequent among *females in upper classes*, of under thirty, and unmarried

or barren.—S: Globular tumors, like marbles; appear movable; serum may often be squeezed out; disease stationary for a long period. SEQ: Scirrhus; fungus hematodes; sloughing. [64 Top.]

VII. SCIRRHUS of the Breast.—S: Begins as hard, limited, movable tumor; at first, usually insensible; after some weeks or months, knotty, enlarging; lancinating pains; then, fungus protrudes; course rapid. Sometimes commences with hardening of the whole organ. [527, 684 Top.]

VIII. MEDULLARY SARCOMA of Breast. Rarely found without scirrhus. S: Rapidly increasing, lobulated, elastic tumor; more soft than scirrhus. [410 int. and ext.] MELANOSIS: Rare.

IX.—EXCORIATED NIPPLES.—[372 Oil, 31, 128, 7, impalpable powder, applied with a fine brush.]

READY METHOD IN ASPHYXIA.

TREATMENT OF ASPHYXIA FROM DROWNING, &c.

IF we apprehend this subject aright, our effort should be,

FIRST, to throw fresh air into the lungs, producing artificial respiration.

SECOND, to arouse the circulation, and to restore to the body its natural warmth.

To effect these results:

(1.) Remove from the mouth and nostrils all obstructions to the free passage of air to the lungs; loosening the clothing about the chest.

(2.) Extend the arms in the direction of the body above the head, bringing them as near together as practicable. (Silvester Method.)

When the capacity of the chest is thus enlarged, throw fresh air into the lungs by the *best available means;* by a flexible tube, passed into the trachea, or by blowing into the mouth; taking care to keep the glottis open. Then replace the arms, pressing firmly upon the sides and sternum. Repeat these motions of the arms and chest perseveringly twelve or fifteen times a minute.

(3.) *While extending the arms*, let an assistant pass a strong solution of Ammonia close under the nose; keeping the lips closed.

(4.) While acting thus upon the lungs, let assistants remove the wet clothing, wipe the body dry, and, by a vigorous friction of the skin with *dry, hot cloths*, endeavor to restore warmth and vitality.

(5.) If this does not produce the desired warmth, place bottles of hot water around the patient; but by all means avoid the warm bath.

If the weather be cold, the patient should be carefully removed on a board, if possible) to the nearest house.

POISONS: THEIR SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.

The Stomach-Pump and Galvanism, Efficient Agencies.

INORGANIC POISONS.

ACIDS.—*Nitric; Sulphuric; Hydrochloric*, or *Muriatic.*

SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
THE acids, generally, are strong corrosive poisons. They produce a sour, acrid taste; burning in the throat, which is increased by pressure, swallowing, or coughing; eructation and excruciating pain in the stomach; more or less corrugation of the lining membranes of the mouth and *primæ viæ;* excoriation about the mouth or such other parts of the skin as the acid may have touched. The matter vomited effervesces with carbonate of lime. The countenance becomes glazed, extremities cold, and clammy; followed by convulsions and death. Nitric acid occasions yellow stains; sulphuric, black.	The carbonate of soda, potassa, lime, and magnesia, are all antidotes to the acids; calcined magnesia also. They are to be used with the following restrictions: For muriatic and sulphuric acids, they may be used indiscriminately. For nitric, carbonates of magnesia and lime can alone be employed with safety. In the case of sulphuric acid, water should not be drank on account of the great heat which is produced by the mixture. Subsequent inflammation to be treated by ordinary means. The *carbonates* of the alkalies and of magnesia and lime, have the inconvenience that a large quantity of gas is formed in the stomach. Soft soap and milk are the readiest antidotes at hand.

PRUSSIC ACID.

Is a sedative poison, producing nausea, giddiness, debility, hurried pulse, weight and pain in the head; eructations having the flavor of the acid; spasms, tetanus, contractive pupil, convulsions, death.	Ammonia is an antidote, but it should not be employed in a very concentrated form. Liquid Chlorine, has also been found efficacious. The cold *douche*, or *positive electricity*, to the spine, has been recommended.

ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.—*Ammonia. Strong Liquor*, or *Water of Ammonia. Muriate of Ammonia; Salammoniac.*

Violent, caustic, acrid taste; great heat in the throat, with destruction of its lining membrane; difficult and painful deglutition; vomiting of bloody matter, which turns the yellow of turmeric brown; acute pain in the stomach; cold sweats, weakness, hiccough, violent colic pains, with purging of bloody stools, and membranous flakes; death.	The vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon juice, citric, and tartaric acid, in solution, are antidotes to the alkalies, and their carbonates. The fixed oils, such as castor, linseed, almond, and olive, form soaps with the free alkalies, and therefore destroy their caustic effects.

* Some parts of the present table are extracted from the Medical Dictionary of Dr. Dunglison.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—*Potassa. Liquor Potassæ. Strong Ley. Carbonate of Potassa, or Pearl Ash. Salt of Tartar. Nitrate of Potassa*, or *Saltpetre. Sulphuret of Potassium*, or *Liver of Sulphur. Soda.*

SYMPTOMS.

The nitrate of potassa will not manifest the effect with turmeric paper.* The carbonates when vomited will effervesce with acids; and the liver of sulphur will give rise to eructations of sulphuretted hydrogen.

* See *Alkalies*, etc.

TREATMENT.

Poisoning by nitrate of potassa to be treated on general antiphlogistic principles; mucilaginous drinks. Liver of sulphur is said to be decomposed and neutralized by common salt. The liquid chloride of soda will also decompose it.

EARTHS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.—*Baryta. Carbonate of Baryta. Muriate of Baryta. Nitrate of Baryta. Lime.*

Analogous with those of the corrosive metals. Violent burning in the stomach, vomiting, gripes, diarrhea; excessive muscular debility; head-ache, convulsions; death. Lime differs from baryta in being a pure irritant.

The sulphates of soda and magnesia are proper and effective antidotes to all the poisonous salts of baryta. Phosphate of soda will also counteract their effects. Lime may be neutralized by dilute acids. Carbonic acid in soda-water, effervescing-draught or yeast, it is supposed, would answer a good purpose. The fixed oils may be employed either for baryta or lime, when not in a compound state.

GASES. *Carbonic Acid*, or *Fixed Air. Carbonic Oxide. Fumes of burning Charcoal. Chlorine. Sulphuretted Hydrogen.*

Chlorine produces, when inhaled, violent irritation of the organs of respiration; cough, bloody expectoration, inflammation of the lungs, and permanent pulmonary disease. The other gases, although producing some effect on the respiratory organs, especially Asphyxia, due to spasm of the Glottis, act, in smaller quantities, as poisons, in consequence of their sedative agency. The symptoms, therefore, are either those of Asphyxia, or of Apoplexy, or narcotic poisoning.

The antidotes to Chlorine, are the cautious inhalation of Ammonia, or Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The inflammatory symptoms of Chlorine, to be treated on general principles. For the other gases, cold affusions to the head; the cold dash, followed by friction; artificial respiration; positive electricity to the upper part of the spine, the negative pole on the chest, over the diaphragm.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ, 30 to 60 drops, for Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

IODINE.—*Iodide of Potassium.*

Irritant symptoms: burning pain in the throat, lacerating pain in the stomach; and fruitless efforts to vomit; suffusion of the eyes; excessive pain and tenderness of the epigastrium.

Iodine combines with starch, and forms an insoluble compound. The prompt administration of starch, wheat-flour, or other vegetable matter containing fecula, beat up in water, is recommended. Iodide of Potassium has no antidote. Vomiting should be promoted by draughts of warm water, and inflammation be subdued by general treatment.

METALS.—*Antimony. Tartar Emetic. Muriate*, or *Butter of Antimony. Oxide of Antimony.*

SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
VOMITING.—If vomiting does not occur promptly, violent irritant effects are produced. Burning pain in the pit of the stomach; purging; colicky pains; sense of tightness in the throat; violent cramps; repeated recurrence of vomiting.	If vomiting has not been produced, it should be effected by tickling the fauces, and administering copious draughts of warm water. Astringent infusions, such as of gall, oak bark, Peruvian bark, act as antidotes, and should be given promptly. Powdered yellow bark may be used until the infusion is prepared.

ARSENIC.—*Arsenious Acid*, or *White Arsenic. Orpiment*, or *Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic: King's Yellow. Realgar*, or *Red Sulphuret of Arsenic. Fly Powder. Fowler's Solution. Arsenical Paste. Arsenical Soap. Arsenite of Copper: Scheele's Green. Cobalt* (*Arsenic*, sometimes so called).

Violent burning pain in the region of the stomach and bowels; tenderness on pressure; retching; vomiting; sense of dryness and tightness in the throat; thirst; hoarseness and difficulty of speech. The matter vomited greenish or yellow, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhea, tenesmus, sometimes excoriation of the anus; urinary organs occasionally affected with violent burning pains, and suppression; convulsions, cramps, clammy sweats; lividity of the extremities; countenance collapsed; eyes red and sparkling; delirium; death.	The HYDRATED PEROXIDE OF IRON, *recently prepared*, diffused through water, or the precipitated carbonate, or the *Rubigo Ferri* in very fine powder, to be administered every five or ten minutes, until relief is obtained. This is particularly efficacious, when the *white arsenic* has been swallowed. If the arsenic have been taken in the form of Fowler's solution, lime water in copious draughts may be given. For either of the other forms, emetics of sulphate of zinc; diluents, demulcents, such as flax-seed tea, infusion of slippery elm, etc. Counter-irritants and demulcents may always be used to relieve the spasm, irritation, and violent pain in the stomach. *Hydrated Magnesia* may be used when the preparation of iron cannot be obtained.

BISMUTH.—*Nitrate of Bismuth: Pearl Powder. Oxide of Bismuth.*

COPPER.—*Sulphate of Copper: Blue Vitriol. Acetate of Copper Verdigris. Carbonate of Copper. Blue Verditer. Arsenite of Copper: Scheele's Green. Food cooked in dirty Copper Vessels*, or *Pickles made green by Copper.*

Similar to those produced by other irritant poisons, General inflammation of the whole alimentary canal; suppression of urine; hiccough; a disagreeable metallic taste; vomiting; cramp; delirium; death. Symptoms of copper very similar to those of arsenic. Coppery eructations and taste. Fatal cases are generally terminated by convulsions, palsy, insensibility.	Milk and sweet mucilaginous drinks, are recommended. Leeches, clysters, fomentations, to be employed on the general principles of treatment for inflammatory symptoms. In case of poison by COPPER, *albumen* should be administered in the form most readily obtained, as milk or white of eggs. Vinegar should *not* be given. The inflammatory symptoms are to be treated on general principles, and so of the nervous.

GOLD.—*Chloride of Gold. Fulminating Gold.*

SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
Very analogous to those of other irritant poisons. This substance communicates a pink stain to the flesh, and patches of that color may be found about the lips and inside the mouth.	The salts of gold are decomposed by sulphate of iron; and this has therefore, been recommended as an antidote. Inflammatory symptoms to be treated on general principles; as with mucilage, etc.

IRON.—*Sulphate of Iron*, or *Copperas: Green Vitriol. Chloride of Iron.*

Symptoms of irritant poisoning; colic pains; constant vomiting and purging. Violent pain in the throat; tension of the epigastrium; coldness of the skin, and feebleness of the pulse.	Carbonate of soda is an excellent antidote to either of these substances. Mucilaginous drinks also should be given, and particular symptoms relieved by general treatment.

LEAD.—*Acetate of Lead: Sugar of Lead. Carbonate of Lead. White Lead. Red Oxide of Lead: Litharge. Wines sweetened by Lead. Water kept in Leaden Vessels*, or *Pipes. Food cooked in Vessels glazed with Lead.*

Irritation of the alimentary canal; spasm, nervous symptoms; paralysis, either partial or complete. When taken for some time in small quantity, violent and obstinate colic; rigidity of the abdominal muscles; cramps; remission of pain; obstinate constipation; urine diminished; saliva increased; countenance anxious and gloomy. If relief be not promptly obtained, giddiness, debility, torpor, coma, convulsions, and death. The paralysis affects, generally, the upper extremities.	Sulphate of Magnesia, and Phosphate of Soda, are both good antidotes for the soluble salts of lead. For the solid forms, dilute, sulphuric acid may be drunk. These are applicable to the irritant forms of poisoning by lead. In the chronic form, or *Colica Pictonum*, purgatives, anodynes, warm bath, galvanism, and Chlorate of Potash. External applications to relieve cramps. For the paralysis, dilute sulphuric acid, galvanism, and general treatment.

MERCURY.—*Corrosive Sublimate. Cyanuret of Mercury. Nitrate of Mercury. White Precipitate. Red Oxide*, or *Red Precipitate. Sulphite*, or *Turbith Mineral. Vermilion*, or *Red Sulphuret.*

Violent symptoms of irritant poisoning; harsh metallic, astringent, taste; burning pain in the stomach; vomiting and purging, frequently of bloody matter; often irritation of the urinary organs, and sometimes suppression; tightness and burning in the throat; occasionally, so great as to prevent speech; countenance not always pale, but sometimes flushed; tendency to doze; stupor, convulsions and death.	Albumen, in some form, must be promptly given; either the white of eggs, beaten up with water, or milk, or wheat-flour beaten up. The inflammatory symptoms to be counteracted by the usual means.

SILVER.—*Nitrate of Silver*, or *Lunar Caustic.*

SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
Those of other irritant poisons.	Chloride of Sodium (common salt) immediately decomposes this substance, and destroys its activity. Antiphlogistic treatment is to be employed for the inflammatory symptoms.

TIN.—*Chloride of Tin. Solution of Tin, used by Dyers. Oxide of Tin*, or *Putty Powder.*

The same as those of other irritant poisons.	Albumen, or milk, to be given copiously; and the subsequent treatment to be regulated by the symptoms.

ZINC.—*Oxide of Zinc. Sulphate of Zinc: White Vitriol. Acetate of Zinc.*

Violent vomiting; astringent taste; burning pain in the stomach; pale countenance; cold extremities; dull eyes; fluttering pulse. Death seldom ensues, in consequence of the emetic effect.	The vomiting may be relieved by copious draughts of warm water. Carbonate of Soda, administered in solution, will decompose the sulphate of zinc. Milk and Albumen also act as antidotes. General principles to be observed in the subsequent treatment.

PHOSPHORUS.

Symptoms of irritant poisoning; pain in the stomach and bowels; vomiting; diarrhea; tenderness and tension of the abdomen.	An emetic to be promptly given; copious draughts, containing Magnesia in suspension; mucilaginous drinks. General treatment for inflammatory symptoms.

GLASS OF ENAMEL.

If taken in coarse powder, it produces irritation, and inflammation of the bowels.	White of egg, wheat-flour in water, *thick* gruel; and general treatment.

ORGANIC POISONS.

VEGETABLE POISONS.

VEGETABLE ACIDS.—*Acetic, Citric, Tartaric, and Oxalic Acids. Vinegar.*

The symptoms of the vegetable acids proper, and of vinegar, in excessive doses, are essentially the same as those of the mineral acids, as Nitric, etc.—which see.	For the acetic, citric, and tartaric acids, and vinegar, the treatment will be similar to that for muriatic and sulphuric acids, which see. For oxalic, as for nitric acid, only the carbonates of lime and magnesia can be safely used; never those of the alkalies.

BITTER ALMOND OIL.—*Laurel Water.*

Dangerous from liability to conversion into *Prussic Acid* within the system. See Prussic Acid.	Treatment, that for Prussic Acid.

ALCOHOL.—*Brandy, Wines; all Spirituous Liquors.*

SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
Intoxication, and, when taken very freely, complete insensibility, with apoplexy, or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen and of a dark-red color; the breathing difficult, and often sterterous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquor, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.	A powerful emetic of sulphate o zinc, or pulverized mustard, shoul be given as soon as possible; and i the patient is unable to swallow, flexible tube should be used to con vey it into the stomach. The vom iting should be encouraged as muc as possible with warm water; an a large clyster of salt and wate should be thrown up. The patien should be placed erect, and cold, we cloths applied to the head; particu larly if the body be hotter than natu ral. If the extremities become cold warmth and friction should be persi veringly used.

VOLATILE OILS.—*Creosote. Dippel's Animal Oil. Oil of Tur Oil of Tobacco. Oil of Turpentine. Fusel Oil.*

General action that of irritant poisons. Burning pain, vomiting, pungent taste, purging, etc. The oils of turpentine and tobacco affect the nervous system. The peculiar odor of each oil will be manifested in the matters vomited.	Creosote is immediately rendere inert by coagulating albumen; th latter, therefore should be freel given. Dippel's animal oil may b counteracted with dilute acids an the fixed oils. The other oils hav no particular antidotes, and thei effects must, therefore, be counter acted upon general principles.

IRRITANT VEG. POISONS.—*Arum Triphyllum:* Indian Turnip *Croton Tiglium:* Croton Oil. *Cucumis Colocynthis:* Colo cynth. *Dioica Palustris:* Leather-wood. *Juniperus Sabina* Oil of Savin. *Phytolacca Decandra:* Poke; Scoke. *Podo phyllum Peltatum:* Mandrake. *Ricinus Communis:* Casto Oil Plant. *Tanacetum Vulgare.* Oil of Tansy.—Many other of this class.

The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons, are—an acrid, pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness; excessive heat; great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness there; violent vomiting; the effort being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and regular. Breathing often quick and difficult. Appearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilating; insensibility resembling death; the pulse becomes slow, and loses its force, and finally death ensues. If applied externally	If vomiting has been occasione by the poison, and the efforts ar still continued, they may be ren dered easier by large draughts o warm water or thin gruel. But i symptoms of insensibility hav come on, without vomiting, it ough to be immediately excited b ground mustard, or sulphate of zinc and after the operation an activ purgative should be given. Afte evacuating as much of the poison a possible, a very strong infusion o coffee, or vinegar diluted with wate may be given with advantage Camphor mixture, with either ma be taken frequently; and if insensi bility be considerable, warmth an friction may be applied, and mus tard to the spine. If inflammatio or other consequences have bee induced, they are to be treated upo general principles. The fruit o

SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
many of them produce severe inflammation of the skin, with vesications, or eruptions of pustules.	Feuillea Cordifolia has been lately recommended as a powerful antidote to vegetable poisons. It is to be used in as recent a state as possible. Bromine, Chlorine, and Iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally.

ACRO-NARCOTIC AND NARCOTIC POISONS.—*Aconitum Napellus:* Aconite. *Amygdalus Communis:* Bitter Almonds (Oil). *Atropa Belladonna:* Deadly Night-Shade. *Cicuta:* Hemlock (Several species.) *Conium Maculatum:* Poison Hemlock. *Datura Stramonium:* Thorn-apple. *Digitalis Purpurea:* Foxglove. *Hyoscyamus:* Henbane. (Several species.) *Nicotiana Tabacum:* Tobacco. *Nux Vomica, Strychnine,* etc. *Opium, Morphine,* etc. *Rhus Toxicodendron:* Poison Oak, or Sumach. *Secale Cornutum:* Ergot; Smut Rye. *Veratrum Album:* White Hellebore. Many others of the same class.

The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects:—stupor, numbness, heaviness in the head, desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterward insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye dilated; furious or lively delirium; sometimes pain, convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, but at first generally strong and full. The breathing is quick, and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved, ends in death.	The stomach must be effectually evacuated by *frequent* emetics of mustard or sulphate of zinc, often repeated, till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility, bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means, the patient should be *kept in motion*, and acute pain produced by flagellation, with small rods, or in any more convenient manner, till the attention is aroused. If the heat declines, warmth and friction must be used with energy. Vegetable acids are, on no account, to be given *before* the poison is expelled; and a large amount of any liquids should not be allowed. After the poison has been removed, however, strong coffee may be administered once in twenty or thirty minutes, with a few drops of Aqua Ammonia added; and alternated with a little vinegar diluted in water. Galvanism may be so applied as to prove a very efficient agent, by sustaining the respiration when it becomes feeble. In severe cases, the current may be kept up almost unremittingly, for hours, but not too strongly, for fear of injury; and thus applied, it has resulted in saving life. The *positive pole* should be applied to the inner surface of the cheek, occasionally shifting it, so as not to produce excoriation; and the *negative pole* over the diaphragm, just above the pit of the stomach, (over the ensiform process.) In poisoning by Nux Vomica, Strychnine, etc., Chloroform should be inhaled to quiet the spasms, as often as these return, or as the constitution will bear.

Poisonous Mushrooms.—*Agaricus Bulbosus:* Bulbous Agaric. *A. Chantarellus:* Champignon Agaric. *A. Muscarius:* Fly Agaric. *A. Necator:* Deadly Agaric. *A. Piperatus:* Pepper Agaric.

SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels; vomiting and purging; thirst; convulsions, and faintings; pulse small and frequent; dilated pupil, and stupor; cold sweats; and death.	The stomach and bowels to be cleared by an emetic of ground mustard or sulphate of zinc, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salts, and large stimulating clysters. After the poison is evacuated, ether may be given with small quantities of brandy and water. But if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be avoided, and these symptoms appropriately treated.

ANIMAL POISONS.

Poisonous Fish.—*Balistes Monoceros:* Old Wife. *Cancer Astacus:* Crawfish. *Cancer Ruricolus:* Land Crab. *Clupea Thryssa:* Yellow-billed Sprat. *Coracinus Fuscus Major:* Gray Snapper. *Coracinus Minor:* Hyne. *Coryphæna Splendens:* Dolphin. *Mormyra:* Blue Parrot-fish. *Muræna Major:* Conger Eel. *Mytilus Edulis:* Mussel. *Ostracion Globellum:* Smooth Bottle-fish. *Perca Major:* Barracuda. *Perca Venenosa:* Grooper. *Perca Venenata:* Rock-fish. *Physalia:* Portuguese Man-of-War. *Scomber Cæruleus:* Spanish Mackerel. *Scomber Maximus:* King-fish. *Scomber Thynnus:* Bonnetta. *Sparus Chrysops:* Porgee. *Tetrodon Sceleratus:* Tunny. *Tetrodon Ocellatus:* Blower.

In an hour or two—often in a much shorter time—after the fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and head-ache; sense of heat about the head and eyes; considerable thirst, and often an eruption of the skin (urticaria); in many cases followed by death.	An emetic should be speedily given, of ground mustard or sulphate of zinc; tickling the throat with the finger; large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting, an active purgative should be given to remove any of the noxious matter from the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated; and the body may be sponged with the same. Water made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drunk freely as a corrective. A solution of chlorate of potash, or of alkali, the latter weak, may be given to obviate the effects of the poison. If spasm ensue after evacuations, laudanum in considerable doses is necessary. If inflammation should occur, combat in the usual way.

POISONOUS SERPENTS.—*Boa Crotaloides:* Copperhead. *Cenchus Mockeson:* Mockeson. *Cerastes Nasicornis:* Horned Viper. *Coluber Berus:* Viper. *Coluber Prester:* Black Viper. *Crotalus* (five species): Rattlesnake. *Scytale Piscicorus:* Water Viper.

SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
A sharp pain is felt in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling; at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance. Faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse, small, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult; cold sweats; sight fails; intellectual faculties are deranged, inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death.	A cupping-glass to be applied over the wound, or a moderately tight ligature above the bites, and the wound left to bleed, after being well washed in warm water. The actual cautery, lunar caustic, to be then applied to it; afterward covered with lint dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirits of hartshorn. If the inflammation be considerable, remove the ligature. Warm, diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia to cause perspiration; the patient to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. If gangrene be threatened, wine may be given more freely; bark also should be given. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tanjore Pill, has been strongly recommended.

BLISTERING FLIES.—*Cantharis Vesicatoria:* Spanish Fly. *Cantharis Vittata:* Potato Fly.

Nauseous odor of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach, and abdomen, frequent vomiting; often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach, painful and obstinate priapism, with heat in the bladder; strangury; retention of urine; frightful convulsions, delirium, death.	Vomiting to be excited by drinking sweet oil, sugar and water, milk or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient clysters should be given. If inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder occur, let it be appropriately treated. Camphor dissolved in oil may be rubbed over the thighs.

VENOMOUS INSECTS.—*Tarantula. Scorpio:* Scorpion. *Vespa Crabro:* Hornet. *Vespa Vulgaris:* Wasp. *Apis Mellifica:* Bee. *Culex Pipiens:* Gnat. *Œstrus Bovis:* Gad-fly.

In general the sting of these insects occasions only a slight degree of pain and swelling. But sometimes the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the acuteness of the pain.	Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag, moistened in the same, or in salt and water, may be kept upon it, till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water; and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may in general be removed by making strong pressure around it with the barrel of a small watch-key.

SALIVA OF THE RABID DOG. *(Hydrophobia.)*

SYMPTOMS.

At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally between the twentieth day and three or four months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased. Violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face. The eyes are red and protruding; the tongue swells, and often hangs out; and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomiting, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.

TREATMENT.

The wound or bite should be cupped as soon as possible; after which apply the Caustic Potash until an eschar is formed; then apply a yeast poultice, and keep up a discharge as long as possible. Give strong infusion of scullcap through the day, and sulphur and cream of tartar at night. Frequent and long-continued vapor-baths should be given.

In the attack, let Chloroform be inhaled to quiet the spasms as often as these return or as the constitution will bear.

The tincture of muriate of iron is an invaluable remedy. It should be given in full doses, commencing immediately after the bite and continue for at least 30 days.

A recent French authority declares that the poison of *rabies* is neutralized and destroyed by simply washing out the wound thoroughly, provided this can be done early enough, with hot water, hot as can be borne by the person. After this, it is only necessary to cauterize the wound freely with nitrate of silver or caustic potash, and then apply the usual stimulating ointments until it is healed.

DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

MODERN clinical pathology enjoins on every physician the duty and necessity of examining, in many cases, his patient's urine. Often, indeed, correct diagnosis, and consequently treatment, depends on the performance of this duty. Exact, quantitative analysis is in most cases not necessary, the qualitative inquiry as to the presence or absence of a single substance, frequently, being sufficient for all practical purposes. With the following as his guide, the examination may be made by the physician, without much trouble, and without extensive previous chemical knowledge. The necessary re-agents he can easily obtain and apply in almost any apothecary shop.

The U. examined should be either an average specimen of the entire twenty-four hours, or that voided on first rising in the morning, unless that secreted at another time be specially required.

Morbid Urine either has its normal constituents in excess, in defect, or altogether wanting; or, secondly, there may be substances in it, foreign to its normal composition. These substances may be:—

(1.) Carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime, or oxalate of lime, salts, of which one or both of the constituents exist in healthy urine.

(2.) Substances resulting from the imperfect assimilation of the food; viz., cystine, chyle, fat, milk, sugar, and bile, to which may be added the kiestein, said to be diagnostic of pregnancy.

(3.) The blood or its constituents, the red particles, fibrin, and albumen.

(4.) Secretions of the lining membrane of the urinary organs, viz., mucus and epithelial scales (which, however, in small quantity, exist also in healthy urine) and pus; to which must be added "casts" of the urinary tubules.

(5.) Admixtures from neighboring organs; as of semen, gonorrhœal and leucorrhœal discharges, matter from neighboring abscesses, etc.

(6.) Poisons and substances used as medicines, of which the list is almost co-extensive with that of the mat. med.

A. THE QUANTITY of Urine is INCREASED whenever the pulmonary and cutaneous transpiration is suppressed, excepting only in those cases where all the secretions are simultaneously diminished by high febrile action. It may also be increased with a deficiency or with an excess of *urea*, or the presence of *sugar* or *chyle*. The quantity is DIMINISHED by increase of the pulm. and cutan. transpiration, and all profuse evacuations, as diarrhœa, etc., in cholera, by hemorrhage, in dropsy, in the latter stages of heart disease and diseases of the liver, in many forms of acute inflammation, and in the inflammatory stage of fever. It is suppressed or greatly diminished in inflammation of the kidney and under the operation of the more active irritant poisons. *(See also II., Specific Gravity.)*

B. In all diseases accompanied with an increase of quantity, the U. is pale—*vice versa*, its natural COLOR is deepened. It may be white or bluish-white and turbid from admixture of chyle, milk, mucus, or pus, or of the earthy phosphates in excess; yellowish from cystic oxide; brown (or if acid, greenish brown) from bile; high colored, deep amber, reddish-brown from uric acid in excess; dark red or purplish, from purpurates; grass-green from excess of sulphur, as when cystine is present; yellow-red, as in hectic and the sweating stage of intermittent fevers; brownish or cherry-red, from the red particles of the blood; black, from melanic acid; blue, from cyanuric acid, etc. Several *substances taken internally*, such as rhubarb, madder, *beet-root, corn-poppy* and *logwood* are said to give a color to it,

simulating that from blood. Whenever it is very much colored we may suspect and test for *blood* (the microscope revealing floating blood-discs, indicating hemorrhage in some part of the urinary passages), biliary matter (p. 61), purpurine (p. 59). *Excess of yellow-coloring-matter-of-the-urine* is known from the more or less decided *red* color assumed by the U. when boiled, and mixed with a little hydrochloric acid.

C. As to CONSISTENCE, if very thin, absence of mucus; if thick, 1. excess of mucus; 2. presence of pus, especially if alkaline; or 3. presence of blood, either clotty or diffused;—is indicated.

D. The TRANSPARENCY may be diminished by the three causes making the U. thicker, or 4thly, by organic detritus. If the U. be acid, 5thly, by the ordinary deposits of acid urine—uric acid and acid urates; 6thly, fatty matters. If the urine be alkaline, 7thly, alkaline deposits—phosphate of lime, subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, and ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate; or, 8thly, spermatic fluid.

E. The natural ODOR of the U. increases with decrease in quantity and deepening of color, as in concentration caused by fever; it is wanting when the quantity is large and color pale; it is altered by various articles of food, as by asparagus; is aromatic in many nervous affections; ammoniacal in injuries of the spinal cord, etc.; putrid from admixture of pus, mucus, ichor, leucorrhœal and lochial discharges, in affections of the genito-urinary organs, and in the last stages of putrid fevers; sweetish in diabetes mellitus; and has the odor of sweetbriar or of violets when it contains cystine, and probably under other circumstances.

F. The TASTE is perceptibly sweet in well-marked cases of diabetes mellitus.

G. *Observe whether the bubbles that form on letting the U. run out of a small bottle, break up and disappear immediately or not.* If they break up slowly, remaining in the bottle some time after the U. is entirely out, some foreign ingredient, and especially *sugar* or *albumen*, is probably present.

II. *Take the specific gravity* by a urinometer, Baume's areometer, or the common spec. grav. bottle: the normal average being 1019, and below 1005 and above 1033, a sign of disease, any number approaching either limit ought to attract attention. Low spec. grav. points to increase of quantity, with diminution of solid constituents; high spec. grav., to diabetes, or increased secretion with excess of urea; if higher than 1025 *sugar* or *excess of urea* will perhaps be found; if lower, test for *albumen* as well as *sugar*.

The spec. grav. is of value only when placed in juxtaposition with the total amount of fluid secreted in the twenty-four hours. Multiplying the last two figures of the spec. grav. by the number of fluid ounces passed, gives the *approximate* quantity of solids (in grains) contained in the day's U., and subtracting this from its whole weight, gives the quantity of water it contained. *Accurately* to ascertain this, there is no other method than to evaporate the U., dry it, and weigh the solid residuum—the loss by weight showing the amount of water. The quantity of *water* in the U. may be *increased* (1) by introduction of a large amount of water into the system [this is a physiological cause]; (2) polydipsia; (3) diabetes; (4) hysteria, and other nervous phenomena. In the cold stage of intermittent fever, during very strong nervous excitement, and in hysterical and hypochondriacal paroxysms, the quantity of water may amount to 80 or 40 pints daily (normal average, 30–40 oz.), the character of the urine being otherwise unchanged. *Decrease* of the water may be caused by (1) fever and febrile affections generally; (2) diseases of heart and liver, sufficient to produce general perturbation of the economy; (3) whatever diseases are capable of inducing general functional disturbances; (4) profuse perspiration; and (5) the approach of death.

he *increase* of the aggregate of *solid matters* may be caused (1) the introduction into the system of an unusual amount of or [since when the kidneys secrete largely, their action is not fined to the water alone; the solid matters, therefore, are eased, in (*a*) polydipsia, (*b*) diabetes, and (*c*) hysteria, etc.]; by (2) a nutritious, abundant and highly nitrogenized diet. *decrease* of the solid matters may be caused (1) by fever, to inflammation, the exacerbations occurring in diseases of gs, heart, liver, etc.; and (2) irrespective of these causes, in rosis, anæmia, and debility, from loss of blood, profuse sup-ation, etc. The normal average is 650 grs. daily.

Test the U. for acidity and alkalinity: the first being wn by the change of color of blue litmus paper to red or lish-purple, the latter by that of yellow turmeric paper to wn, and reddened litmus, to blue; if no change at all take e, the U. being considered neutral. ALKALINITY, owing to conversion of urea into carbonate of ammonia on account of presence of some fermentescible matter, *albumen*, *mucus*, is associated with inflammation of the mucous membrane, may have been caused by certain diseases of the kidneys; ases of the bladder, accompanied by purulent secretion, and nation of urine in the bladder; or certain diseases of the n and spinal nerves: heat applied to the discolored test pa-will tell whether the alkalinity be from the volatile am-ia or from fixed alkali. If from the former the cause is erally local (*e.g.*, diseased mucous membrane of the blad-); if from the latter, the ailment is more general. NEUTRAL-or *feeble acidity* may depend on the presence of excessive *thy phosphates*—or albumen may be present. Whether the ority is more than it should be, simple inspection will tell. e there cannot be an excess of free acid without the uric being set free, leave the U. at rest for twenty-four or a ninety-six hours, and if there be too much acid, reddish tals of *uric acid*, appearing to the naked eye like yellow red dust or sand, will be very distinctly seen adhering to sides of the containing vessel, or deposited. The micro-e may tell quicker, but not more surely.

If there be any deposit, or sediment in suspension, it may eparated by allowing it to subside for a short time, and then ing off the clear liquid. In the *great majority* of cases, the sits in U. are earthy phosphates (p. 59), uric acid (p. 58), e of ammonia (p. 58), or oxalate of lime (p. 62), either one em alone, or two or more mixed, or mixed with mucus and r matters. Therefore: TEST FIRST FOR THESE FOUR SUB-ces. If necessitated to form an opinion on the spot, you suspect red crystalline sediment to be uric acid with color-matter of the U.; white crystalline,—triple, *i.e.*, ammoniaco-gnesian phosphate; white amorphous,—triple phosphate, phosphate of lime; pink,—urate, and phosphate of ammo-yellowish or nut brown,—urate of ammonia and soda, hy phosphates, and coloring matter of U.; reddish brown, itious or brick-dust,—alkaline urate (chiefly urate of soda), hy phosphates (occasionally), coloring matter of U., and line purpurate. If it is not the first (*i. e.*, uric acid), shake ediment up and apply heat. If it dissolves, regard it as alka-urates, and chiefly urate of ammonia; if turbidity remains, may have earthy phosphates, or organic matter in the form s or mucus. These you can readily distinguish by adding ochloric acid, which dissolves the phosphates but not the nic matters. If urine with urates also contains albumen, renders it first clear and then turbid.

e clear *liquid decanted* from the sediment is examined as *urine without any* visible sediment.

FOR ANY REASON YOU SUSPECT THE NATURE OF THE MOR-; YOU MAY AT ONCE TEST FOR ANY SUBSTANCE SUSPECTED.

I.—NORMAL CONSTITUENTS OF THE URINE.

1. WATER. *See H., Specific Gravity*, p. 102.

2. UREA. Mix a little of the U. in a watchglass or test tube, with the same bulk of pure nitric acid, keeping the glass cool by allowing it to float in cold water. If any *excess of urea* is present, a more or less abundant crop of crystals of nitrate of urea will form, which (if necessary, dried by pressure between blotting paper) presents a solid white mass of satin-like lustre. If a *normal* proportion exist, no change except a darkening in tint and the evolution of a few bubbles will be observed, unless at a freezing temperature. If after the evaporation of the urine to at least one-half no crystals at all appear, a *deficiency* is indicated. The average normal quantity is 270 grs. in the twenty-four hours. In most inflammatory diseases and in oxaluria, there is an excess. In anemia, affections of the kidneys, of the spinal marrow and in most of the neuroses, there is a deficiency, which in typhus is so marked that its existence may well be considered *differentially diagnostic* between typhus and meningitis.

3. URIC ACID. If present in any considerable *excess*, it is deposited as already mentioned. (*See I., Acidity*, p 57). The deposition is greatly accelerated by the addition of a few drops of nitric or hydrochloric acid. Nitric acid precipitates uric acid after the lapse of some hours, and dissolves it with effervescence: evaporation of the solution yields a pink or red residue, which—when cold—exposed to a drop of ammonia or ammoniacal fumes, develops a beautiful purple color. Confirmed: by solubility in a solution of potash. Heated on platinum foil, uric acid burns, giving out an odor of bitter almonds, and leaving a scanty white ash. The average normal quantity of uric acid in U. is 8½ grs. in the twenty-four hours. Uric acid is rarely voided as gravel, but is a frequent constituent of urinary calculi. *Urate of ammonia* is indicated when the deposit of sedimentary U., on being gently warmed, readily dissolves, and is again deposited on cooling. Its giving off ammoniacal fumes when dissolved in a warm solution of potash, distinguishes it from uric acid and from urate of soda. (If the sediment dissolves only gradually, purpurine may be present with the urate.) If not urate of ammonia, a pale yellow deposit, soluble when warmed, probably is *urate of soda*, which may be distinguished from urate of ammonia by absence of characteristic fumes, by not being entirely dissipated by ignition, and the ignited residue yielding with hydrochloric acid cubical crystals of chloride of sodium. Whenever an *excess* of uric acid or its combination with bases occurs in the urine, a normal quantity of water (30–40 oz.) being present, it may safely be inferred that one or other of the following states exist:

(A.) Waste of tissue more rapid than the supply of nitrogenized nourishment—as in fever, acute inflammation, rheumatic inflammation, phthisis, rheumatic heart affections, hypertrophy of the heart.

(B.) Supply of nitrogen in the food greater than is required for the reparation and supply of tissue—as in excessive indulgence in animal food, or too little bodily exercise.

(C.) Supply of nitrogenized food not being in excess, but the digestive functions unable to assimilate it—as in all the grades of dyspepsia.

(D.) The cutaneous outlet for nitrogenized excreta being obstructed, the kidneys compensating for the deficient function—as in all or most stages of disease attended with arrest of perspiration.

(E.) *Congestion* of the kidneys, produced by local causes—as by *blows and strains* of the loins, disease of genital apparatus.

A *diminution* of uric acid is observed where excessive debility exists independently of acute disease, as after loss of blood, in chlorosis and in many hysteric and neuralgic affections.

4. Mucus. From a barely visible cloud in healthy urine, the quantity of mucus may, in disease, vary to the production of a fluid so viscid and tenacious, as to be capable of being poured from one vessel to another in a long continuous rope. U. with excess of mucus is generally alkaline, and soon undergoes a putrefactive change, becoming ammoniacal even in the bladder, if long retained. If the U. itself be acid when first voided, the mucus it deposits will always restore the blue color of reddened litmus. To distinguish mucus from pus in the U. see p. 61. The general pathological indication of mucous deposits is that of an irritated or inflamed state of the genito-urinary mucous membrane, which may be excited by a variety of causes. Independently of *idiopathic* acute or chronic cystitis, certainly rare affections, the mucus may be the result of the disease termed cystorrhœa, probably really a low form of chronic inflammatory action, in which a large quantity of secretion is poured out from the mucous membrane of the bladder, and gives great distress by producing much irritability of the viscus, and interfering with the free flow of urine. Mucous deposits are more generally symptomatic of some mechanical cause irritating the vesical mucous membrane, as the presence of a calculus, or the existence of a stricture in the urethra, or of some other mechanical obstruction to the free escape of urine. Frequently cystorrhœa is accompanied by a copious secretion of phosphates, which see below.

5. Purpurine. On account of its solubility in water, purpurine occurs as a deposit only when urate of ammonia is present. When it exists in excess in solution, the U. has a pink color, and on adding a little warm aqueous solution of urate of ammonia, the purpurine is carried down—on cooling a pink deposit being formed and the urine left nearly colorless. If this deposit, or some of the U. containing purpurine evaporated to the consistence of an extract, be digested in warm dilute alcohol, a yellowish-pink or purple tincture is obtained, the intensity of the tint being rather heightened by acids and diminished by alkalies. The density of purpuric U. is moderate. Nitric acid generally produces an immediate muddy deposit of uric acid that has been more than once mistaken for albumen; heat produces no deposit, however, as in the case of albumen (*see p.* 61.). *Excess of purpurine* indicates portal congestion; its presence appears to be intimately and invariably dependent upon some imperfection in the excretion of carbon by the proper organs, as the liver and lungs, but especially the former. It frequently points out organic mischief of the liver and spleen, and indeed may be considered almost pathognomonic of disease in the organs in which portal blood circulates. In cases of obscure abdominal tumours its presence or absence has often enabled a diagnosis of their connection or want of relation to the liver or spleen, to be made.

6. Earthy Phosphates. In neutral or alkaline urine, the mere occurrence of a *small* phosphatic deposit is not *necessarily* a proof of *excess*. When U. with an excess of earthy phosphates in solution, is boiled, a portion of them is usually precipitated, giving the liquid a turbid appearance, which is again dissipated on addition of acetic or dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid. Deposits of earthy phosphates are always white, unless colored with blood; on warming the U. they remain undissolved; are readily soluble in acetic and in most of the dilute acids, neutralization or supersaturation with ammonia causing them immediately to reappear; and are quite insoluble in potash, ammonia, and the alkaline carbonates. By their insolubility *in hot water they* may often easily be distinguished from *urates when both form* spontaneous deposits. Heated urates

rately, the two phosphates fuse with great difficulty, but when combined in nearly equal proportions they fuse readily, indeed constituting the "fusible calculus," quite a common calculus. The absence or a deficiency of the earthy phosphates may be inferred when no precipitate occurs on treating the U. with a slight excess of ammonia, especially when not, after evaporation of a considerable quantity to dryness and digestion of the residue, after incineration, with dilute hydrochloric acid. *Excess* of earthy phosphates indicates irritability with depression of the nervous system. The effects of injury to the spine, irritative dyspepsia, the result of wear and tear of body and mind in many old people, or the cachexia produced by the abuse of the sexual organs, or of mercury, etc., may serve as examples. *The deposits of phosphates*, where no organic disease exists, are often absent not only for hours but for days together; and this fact will often enable us to predict with tolerable confidence the happy termination of the case. Where their presence is *independent* of the irritation of a calculus, or of organic disease, it is most abundant in the urine passed in the evening (U. of digestion), and absent or replaced by uric acid or urates in the morning (U. of the blood), the U. being always of a tolerably natural color, never below, and often above the mean density. Where their presence *depends* on the irritation of a calculus, or of organic mischief in the urinary passages, the U. is pale and whey-like, of a density below the average, often considerably so, and the earthy deposit is nearly equally abundant in the night and morning urine. It has already been seen (p. 51) that alkalinity from ammonia generally indicates local affection. In such cases, too, phosphates may be present in excess. Where disease of the mucous membrane, especially of a chronic character, exists, more particularly where retention of U. occurs, the U. is almost always phosphatic, and abounds in viscid mucus. This is seen in cases of old stricture of the urethra, chronic cystitis, irritable bladder; and in women from secretion of unhealthy mucus by the propagation of irritation from an irritable uterus, or even inflamed vagina. The patient's suffering is, in these cases, much increased by the formation of soft pseudo-calculous masses of mucus and phosphates, blocking up the urethra. In delirium tremens there is a marked *deficiency* of phosphates, unless introduced with the ingesta; an excess is, however, met with in acute phrenitis and in some functional affections of the brain.

7. Chlorides.—After acidulation of the U. with nitric acid, drop a little of a solution of nitrate of silver into it. If the chlorides are undiminished, every drop will fall down with a whitish caseous precipitate. If a deficiency of chlorides exist, only a uniform milky precipitation will occur. The precipitate (chloride of silver) is soluble in ammonia, insoluble in nitric acid. The examination for chlorides is of considerable clinical interest; at the *acme* of all febrile and inflammatory diseases as also of typhus, they are totally absent or reduced to a minimum, when a favorable turn occurs in the course of the disease, they increase and return to their normal amount. As to pneumonia, Dr. Lionel Beale has long shown that—"1. Chloride of sodium is totally absent from the urine of pneumonic patients at the period of complete hepatization of the lung. 2. The chloride reappears after the resolution of the inflammation. 3. The chloride exists in the blood in the largest quantity when most abundant in the U., and *vice versâ*. 4. The chloride exists in very large quantity in the sputa of pneumonic patients. 5. There is reason to believe that in pneumonia the chloride is determined towards the inflamed lung, and is reabsorbed and removed on the resolution of the inflammation." The decrease and re-*increase of the* chlorides, under the circumstances indicated above, *is so constant*, that the examination may well be considered an *important prognostic aid*

II.—ABNORMAL INGREDIENTS.

1. SUGAR. *a. Trommer's Test.*—Add to a little of the urine in a large test-tube just enough of a solution of sulphate of copper to give a faint blue tint. A slight deposit of phosphate of copper generally falls. Then add liquor potassæ in great excess; a precipitate of hydrated oxide of copper first falls, which redissolves in the excess of alkali, if sugar be present, forming a blue solution like ammoniuret of copper. Gently heat the mixture to ebullition, and the red suboxide of copper is thrown down if sugar be present. *b.* On adding *yeast* to diabetic urine, and raise the temperature to 80 deg., effervescence takes place, a brisk discharge of gas ensues, and a yellowish liquid is formed, which has the odor of beer, and, by distillation, yields an alcoholic liquid. Since every cubic inch of carbonic acid given off by fermentation corresponds nearly with one grain of sugar (47 of gas to 45 of sugar), it is easy thus to approximate the quantity of sugar: Fill a graduated tube with mercury, and the U. (to which a little yeast (has been added); with the finger on the open end of the tube, reverse the latter in a vessel of mercury; and expose to a heat of 70 or 80 deg. for twelve or twenty-four hours. Diabetes can hardly be called a disease of the kidneys, since in it the sugar is likewise found in the blood and in the fæces.

2. ALBUMEN. Boil a little of the U. in a test-tube, and also add a few drops of nitric acid. Both these tests must be tried separately, and the precipitate formed by each subjected also to the other test. The precipitate on boiling may be earthy phosphates, which, however, dissolves in nitric acid; the one on addition of nitric acid may be uric acid or urate of ammonia, which dissolves by heat. Ferrocyanide and ferridcyanide of potassium, bichloride of mercury, tannin, alum, alcohol, creasote, etc., also precipitate albumen. Alkaline albuminous urine must be neutralized by some drops of acetic or other acid before application of heat. Albumen, besides indicating *par excellence* Bright's Disease of the Kidney, has been found in the urine under the following circumstances: 1. When pus or blood existed in the U., especially blood. 2. In diseases characterized by severe dyspnœa. 3. In some diseases of the heart. 4. In many cases of dropsy, whatever be their cause. 5. In certain apyrexial diseases, indicated by functional derangement. 6. "It is found in some cases in which its presence is inexplicable."

3. PUS. If the U. contains a deposit which readily sinks to the bottom, forming a pale greenish-yellow sediment, which, on agitation, is again diffused uniformly in the liquid, the deposit probably is pus. Confirmed by becoming converted, on addition of a solution of ammonia or potash, into a thick gelatinous mass, often sufficiently tenacious to allow of the tube containing it to be inverted without flowing out. From mucus it may mainly be distinguished by the difference in the fluids in which the respective particles float. When U. containing mucus is mixed with acetic acid, the fluid in which the mucus particles float coagulates into a thin semi-opake membrane, presenting an appearance so peculiar that, once seen, it can never be mistaken, while the *liquor puris* is albuminous. Agitated with ether, pus gives up a certain quantity of fatty matter, mucus, none or but mere traces, and purulent urine becomes alkaline very slowly, being generally neutral or slightly acid.

The *presence of pus* generally indicates the existence of suppurative inflammation in some part of the urinary apparatus. An abscess from any adjoining viscus, and even of a more distant organ, may, however, discharge its contents by an ulcerated opening into the pelvis of a kidney, or into the bladder, etc.

4. BILIARY MATTER. *U.* with biliary matter may be often *known from the yellowish* color of its foam, which however may *also have been produced by Rheum, Santonin, etc.* A piece of

white linen dipped into it, is colored yellow. Pour on a white plate or sheet of writing-paper a little of the U. to form a very thin layer, and carefully let a drop or two of nitric acid fall on it. If bile be present, green and pink colors will show themselves around the test. Confirm also by mixing a little of the U. with hydrochloric acid, which causes a yellowish red mixture; add a few drops of nitric acid, and a change of colors of yellowish-green, green, blue, violet, red, occurs. The pathological indication is, obstruction to the escape of bile from the liver or gall bladder; and the presence of some or all of the elements of bile in the circulation.

5. Oxalate of Lime. A urinary deposit, insoluble by heat and in acetic acid, but soluble in hydrochloric acid, ammonia, or potash, reyielding with the solution a white precipitate, very probably is oxalate of lime. More frequently than as a deposit it occurs diffused through the urine. It may be known by its insolubility in water, liq. potassæ, and acetic acid. It is soluble in nitric acid, and is converted at a red heat into carbonate of lime, identified by dissolving then with effervescence in acids. This is a common constituent of urinary calculi, and the material of the so-called *Mulberry Calculus*. When its presence in the U. continues for some time, it should excite great attention from the physician, though its temporary appearance may be caused by the food taken, or some slight disturbing cause influencing the assimilative functions.

THE PULSE.

AVERAGE FREQUENCY, AT DIFFERENT AGES; IN HEALTH.

Ages.	Beats per minute. (Carpenter).			By other authorities.
In the fœtus *in utero*,	.. bet. 150	and	140	
New-born infants.....	" 140	and	130	
During 1st year... .....from	130 down to		115	130–108.
" 2d year.....	" 115	"	100	108– 90.
" 3d year...	" 105	"	95	90– 80.
From 7th to 14th year.....	" 90	"	80	80– 72.
" 14th to 21st year.....	" 85	"	75	85– 80.
" 21st to 60th year.....	" 75	"	70	70– 60.
In old age.....between	75	and	80	

The pulse is generally more frequent *in females*, by 10–14 beats per minute; *during*, and *after exertion*, unless long continued; *during digestion*, or *mental excitement*; generally, more frequent *in the morning*; and less frequent, in health, *in the nervous* as well as in the *phlegmatic* temperament.

The pulse may be: *In regard to force*:—deficient, depressed, feeble or weak, full, hard, languid, large, low, natural, resisting, sharp, jerking, small, soft, strong, tense.

In regard to frequency and *succession*:—developed, equal, febrile, frequent, hectic, intercurrent, intermittent, intricate, irregular, irritative, quick, regular, slow, unequal, and the PULSUS SERRINUS (saw-like, alternately strong and feeble).

In regard to form, or *manner of striking*, (*force* included.)—ardent, capriznt (double blow, the latter part stronger), contracted, convulsive, critical, deep, dicrotic (double), formicant, hæmorrhoidal, long, simple, supple, sudoral, thread-like, tremulous, undulating, uterine, vermicular, vibrating, also, the PULSUS STRIATUS (striking in a narrow line), P. VACUUS (empty). Other forms not so readily observed, or of doubtful value, are named.

LIST OF INCOMPATIBLES.

THIS useful list we extract from GRIFFITH'S UNIVERSAL FORMULARY, by THOMAS. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. It presents the chief incompatibles to each medicinal agent. It should, however, "be borne in mind that clinical experiments have not yet been sufficiently numerous to determine whether the substances capable of producing precipitation in vegetable solutions are really incompatible with the active medicinal principles of the plants in question."

ABSINTHIUM, with sulphates of iron and zinc, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic.

ACACIA, with Goulard's extract, alcohol, nitric acid, muriated tincture of iron.

ACIDUM ACETICUM, with alkalies, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

ACIDUM CITRICUM, with mineral acids, acetates of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM, with magnesia, lime water, hydrosulphate of potassa, hydrated peroxide of iron, astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

ACIDUM GALLICUM, with lime water, alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, iodide of iron, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, solution of opium. etc.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM, with mineral acids, metallic oxides, chlorine, etc.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM, with alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline earths, metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, and most metallic salts, especially those of silver.

ACIDUM NITRICUM, with the metallic oxides, the salifiable bases, the essential oils, etc.

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM, with oxides, earths and alkalies, the sulphurets, etc.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM, with the soluble salts of lime, baryta, and lead.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM, with the earths, alkalies, and their carbonates, the sulphurets, etc.

ACIDUM TANNICUM, with per salts of iron, albumen, gelatine, alkalies, alkaline earths, and carbonates, tartar emetic, acetate of lead, vegetable alkaloids, etc.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM, with alkalies and their carbonates, and the alkaline earths and carbonates.

ÆTHER HYPONITROSUS, with alcoholic solution of caustic potassa.

ÆTHER MURIATICUS, with solution of caustic potassa.

ALUMEN, with the alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, etc.

AMMONIA, with acids, mineral salts, alum, etc.

AMMONIÆ ACETAS, with alkalies, strong acids, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, alkaline earths, etc.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS, with acids, caustic potassa and soda, magnesia, alum, chloride of calcium, bitartrate and bisulphate of potassa, the salts of iron, bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc, etc.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS, with sulphuric and nitric acids, salts of lead and silver, potassa, soda, the carbonates of potassa and soda, lime, etc.

ANGUSTURA, with sulphates of iron and copper, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, acetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, potassa, infusion of galls, etc.

ANTHEMIS, *with solution* of gelatine, infusions containing *gallic acid, salts of iron,* nitrate of silver, salts of lead, bichloride *of mercury, etc.*

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM, with nitric and nitro-muriatic acids.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with alkalies and earths, and their carbonates, strong acids, hydrosulphurets, lime water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead, soaps, infusions containing gallic acid, rhubarb, etc.

ARMORACIA, with carbonates of the alkalies, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, vegetable bitters and astringents, etc.

ARGENTI NITRAS, with the fixed alkalies, sulphuric, muriatic, and arsenious acids, and their salts, lime, the chlorides and sulphurets, astringent vegetable infusions, solutions of the salts of mercury and copper, etc.

ARNICA, with sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, mineral acids, etc.

AURANTII CORTEX, with infusion of bark, sulphate of iron, lime water, etc.

BARII CHLORIDUM, with the alkaline and earthy carbonates, alum, nitrate of silver, etc.

BENZOINUM, with the acids and alkalies.

BISTORTA, with salts of iron, gelatine, etc.

BELLADONNA, with caustic alkaline solutions, tannin, vegetable astringents, etc.

BISMUTHI NITRAS, with the alkalies, vegetable astringents, etc.

CALAMUS, with acetate of lead.

CALCII CHLORIDI LIQUOR, with the soluble sulphates, carbonates of soda and potassa, and carbonate of magnesia, etc.

CALCIS LIQUOR, with the mineral and acetic, phosphoric, tartaric, and citric acids, muriate of ammonia, the alkaline carbonates, soap, the vegetable astringents, alum, sulphates of iron and zinc, sulphate of magnesia, chlorides of mercury, nitrate of silver.

CALCIS CARBONAS, with the acids and acidulous salts, alum, muriate of ammonia.

CAPSICUM, with corrosive sublimate, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, carbonates of the alkalies.

CARDAMOMUM, with the acids, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury, etc.

CARYOPHYLLUS, with tartar emetic, sulphates of iron and zinc, etc.

CASCARILLA, with lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, infusions containing tannic or gallic acid.

CASSIA FISTULA, with alcohol.

CATECHU, with alkalies, the salts of iron, gelatine, etc.

CINCHONA, with strong acids, alkalies, sulphates of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, lime, magnesia, etc.

COCCUS, with acetate of lead, sulphates of zinc and iron.

COLCHICUM, with acids, which render the vinous tincture drastic; alkalies, on the contrary, render it milder in its operation.

COLOCYNTHIS, with fixed alkalies, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.

COLOMBA, with ammonia, lime water, mineral acids, muriate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, isinglass.

CONIUM, with the strong acids, alkalies, tannin, etc.

CONTRAYERVA (tincture), with water.

COPAIBA, with the mineral acids.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA, with nitrate of silver, and acetate of lead.

CRETA PRÆPARATA, with acids and acidulous salts, alum, muriate of ammonia.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, with acids, potassa and soda, and *lime water.*

CUPRI SULPHAS, with fixed alkalies, ammonia, and its car-

bonate, bichloride of mercury, arsenite of potassa, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, vegetable infusions, etc.

CYDONIA, with acids, most metallic salts, alcohol.

DIGITALIS, with sulphate of iron, infusions of Peruvian bark, acetate of lead, tannin, and vegetable astringents.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM, with acids, the fixed alkalies, lime water, astringent infusions.

FERRI IODIDUM, with fixed alkalies, lime water, vegetable astringents, etc.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with the mineral acids, alkalies, vegetable astringents.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS, with the mineral acids, acidulous salts, etc.

FERRI CHLORIDI TINCTURA, with alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and its carbonate, solution of gum, vegetable astringents.

FERRI SULPHAS, with nitric acid, fixed alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, nitrates of potassa and of silver, borate of soda, acetate of lead, iodide of potassium, vegetable astring., etc.

GALLA, with alkalies, the carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, tartar emetic, bichloride of mercury, gelatin, vegetable alkaloids, etc.

GUAIACI TINCTURA, with water, the mineral acids, spirit of nitric ether, earthy and metallic salts, etc.

GRANATUM (CORTEX), with sulphate of iron, etc.

HÆMATOXYLON, with mineral acids, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, tartar emetic, acetate of lead.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM, with muriatic and other acids, the fixed alkalies and protochloride of tin.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE, with the alkalies, lime, muriate of ammonia, chlorides of potassium and sodium, carbonates of the alkalies, nitric acid, salts of iron, lead, and copper, iodide of potassium, soaps, etc.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM, with alkalies and their carbonates, carbonates of lime, tartar emetic, sulphuret of potassium, soap, iron, copper, lead, and their salts, nitrate of silver, albumen, gelatin, gluten, milk, vegetable astringents, fixed oils, etc.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM, with the mineral acids.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM NIGRUM, with the mineral and acetic acids.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM, with the mineral acids, chloride of sodium.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM, with the mineral acids, iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA, with the mineral and acetic acids, acidulous salts, alum, etc.

HYOSCYAMUS, with acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, tannin, and the vegetable astringents.

IODINE, with starch, and magnesia.

IPECACUANHA, with the vegetable astringents, acetate of lead, etc.

KINO, with the salts of iron, acetate of lead, the mineral acids, gelatin, tartar emetic, etc.

KRAMERIA, with salts of iron, acetate of lead, gelatin, mineral acids, etc.

MAGNESIA, with acids and acidulous salts, muriate of ammonia, metallic salts.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, with acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts, lime water, muriate of ammonia, bitartrate of potassa.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, with ammonia, acetate of lead, *chloride of calcium*, lime water, potassa and soda, and their carbonates, etc.

MENTHA, with sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS, with alkaline carbonates, ammonia, vegetable astringents, all articles incompatible with infusion of opium, except acetate of lead.

MORPHIÆ MURIAS, with acetate of lead, tannin, ammonia, alkaline carbonates, etc.

MOSCHUS, with mineral acids, bichloride of mercury, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, infusion of bark, etc.

OPIUM, with ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, salts of copper, iron, and zinc, astringent infusions, etc.

POTASSA, with acids and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, ammonia and its salts, etc.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, with mineral acids, sulphates of soda and magnesia, tartaric acid, most metallic and earthy salts, etc.

POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR, with lime water, acids, chlorides of iron and calcium, sulphate of magnesia, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, vegetable astringents.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS, with very strong acids, lime water, ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, magnesia, sulphate of magnesia, etc.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS, with acids, metallic salts, lime water, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of ammonia, alum, calomel, etc.

POTASSÆ CITRAS, with salts of lime, lead, and silver, sulphuric and other acids.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, with alum, sulphate of magnesia, metallic sulphates, sulphuric acids, muriatic acid (when heated).

POTASSÆ SULPHAS, with tartaric acid, acetate of lead, nitric and muriatic acid, chloride of calcium, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, etc.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM, with acids, and most metallic salts.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with most acids, lime water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, chloride of calcium.

POTASSII IODIDUM, with acetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, tartaric acid, metallic salts, all acids and acidulous salts, except bitartrate of potassa.

PIMENTA, with alum, ammonia, alkaline carbonates, salts of iron, copper, zinc, and silver, vegetable astringents.

PIPER NIGRUM, with vegetable astringents.

PLUMBI ACETAS, with the alkalies and their carbonates, tartaric, citric, and sulphuric acids, tartrate and bitartrate of potassa, alkaline and metallic sulphates, alum, borax, lime water, vegetable astringents, infusion of opium, the soaps, milk.

PLUMBI IODIDUM, with solution of potassa, sulphuric acid.

QUASSIA, with nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.

QUINIÆ SULPHAS, with tartaric acid, tartrate of potassa, alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, infusion of galls.

RHEUM, with strong acids, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, tartar emetic, bichloride of mercury, vegetable astringents.

ROSA GALLICA, with sulphates of iron and zinc, gelatin, lime water.

SALIX, with lime water, sulphate of iron, alkaline cabonates, solution of isinglass.

SALVIA, with salts of iron.

SAPO (and liniments, etc., containing it), with sulphates of lime and magnesia, chloride of calcium, alum, metallic salts, lime water.

SARSAPARILLA, with infusion of galls, lime water, acetate of lead.

SCILLA, with lime water, alkaline carbonates, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.

SENNA, with strong acids, carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, tartar emetic.

SERPENTARIA, with acetate of lead.

SODÆ CARBONAS, with acids, bitartrate of potassa, acidulous, metallic, and earthy salts, lime water.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS, with mineral acids, lime, magnesia, etc.

SODÆ SULPHAS, with salts precipitated by sulphuric acid, carbonates of potassa, acetate of potassa.

SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with most acids and acidulous salts, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, alkaline and earthy carbonates, especially those with an excess of acid.

TAMARINDUS, with the salts of potassa, the alkaline carbonates, lime water, tartar emetic.

TARAXACUM, with corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, etc.

THEA, with salts of iron, gelatin, lime water, etc.

TORMENTILLA, with solution of isinglass, salts of iron, alkalies, etc.

TRAGACANTH, with sulphates of iron and copper, acetate of lead, alcohol, etc.

ULMUS, with alcoholic tinctures, if added in quantity.

UVA URSI, with salts of iron, gelatin, tartar emetic.

ZINCI OXIDUM, with acids, acidulous salts, potassa, soda, and ammonia.

ZINCI SULPHAS, with potassa, soda, and amonia, and their carbonates, the hydrosulphurets, milk, mucilages, astringent, vegetable infusions, etc.

MEDICINAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Scruples.		Grains.
lb. 1	—	12	—	96	—	288	—	5760
		℥1	—	8	—	24	—	480
				ʒ1	—	3	—	60
						℈1	—	gr 20

1 (French) *Gramme* — 16.4204, (Prussian) *Gran* — 15.4340. grs.

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluid ounces.		Fluid drachms.		Minims.		Cubic Inches.
Cong. 1	—	8	—	128	—	1024	—	61440	—	231
		O1	—	16	—	128	—	7680	—	28.875
				f℥1	—	8	—	480	—	1.8047
						fʒ1	—	♏60	—	.2256

1 (French) *Litre* — 2.1135 pints.

A glassful or cupful is reckoned to contain about 4-5 f℥.

A wineglassful, about 1½–2 f℥.

A tablespoonful, of liquid, about ½ oz.; of powder, about 2 dr.

A teaspoonful, of liquid, about 1½ dr.; of powder, about 2½ scr.

" of magnesia, 10 gr.; of powdered herbs, 1 scr.

" of salts, sugar, sulphur—½ dr.

" of metallic oxides—1–1½ dr.

A drop, of water and watery fluids, about 1 ♏.

" *of oils and tinctures*, about ½ ♏.

" *of chloroform*, about ½ ♏.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF THE PROPERTIES OF REMEDIAL AGENTS.

ALEX.—*Alexipharmic:* Antidotal to poison.
ALT.—*Alterative:* Stimulating the secretions.
ANOD.—*Anodyne:* Allaying pain.
ANTAC.—*Antacid:* Counteractive of acidity.
ANTHEL.—*Anthelmintic:* Destroying worms.
ANTIL.—*Antilithic:* Tending to cure stone and gravel.
ANTIBIL.—*Antibilious:* Correcting biliary derangement.
ANTIEM.—*Antiemetic:* Allaying nausea.
ANTIPHLOG.—*Antiphlogistic:* Diminishing fever and inflammation.
ANTIPER.—*Antiperiodic:* Preventing the recurrence of periodic dis-
ANTISCORB.—*Antiscorbutic:* Curing scurvy. [eases.
ANTISCROF.—*Antiscrofulous:* Tending to prevent and cure scrofula.
ANTISEP.—*Antiseptic:* Counteracting a putrescent tendency.
ANTISPAS.—*Antispasmodic:* Allaying spasms. APER.—*Aperient*
AROM.—*Aromatic:* Spicy, strong-scented. [Gently laxative.
BALS.—*Balsamic:* Mitigating, healing. CALM.—*Calmative:* Quieting
CARMIN.—*Carminative:* Correcting flatulency.
CEPH.—*Cephalic:* Applicable to diseases of the head.
CHOL.—*Cholagogue:* Producing bilious stools.
DEM.—*Demulcent:* Softening, mollifying.
DEOB.—*Deobstruent:* Removing obstructions.
DETERG.—*Detergent:* Removing impurities, cleansing.
DIAPH.—*Diaphoretic:* Producing slight perspiration.
DIUR.—*Diuretic:* Increasing the secretion of urine.
DISC.—*Discutient:* Dispersing or repelling morbid swellings.
DRAS.—*Drastic:* powerful. EMET.—*Emetic:* Causing vomiting.
EMM.—*Emmenagogue:* Promoting menstruation. EMOL.—*Emollient*
EPISPAS.—*Epispastic:* Irritating, blistering. [Soothing
ERRH.—*Errhine:* Exciting nasal discharges.
ESCHAR.—*Escharotic:* Searing or destroying flesh.
EXPECT.—*Expectorant:* Promoting mucous discharges from the air
FEBR.—*Febrifuge:* Allaying fever. [passages.
HEPAT.—*Hepatic:* Promoting the healthful action of the liver.
HERP.—*Herpetic:* Curing diseases of the skin.
HYDRAG.—*Hydragogue:* Producing watery stools.
IRRIT.—*Irritant:* Exciting soreness and inflammation.
LAX.—*Laxative:* Producing gentle action in the bowels.
LITH.—*Lithontriptic:* Dissolving stone in the bladder.
MUCILAG.—*Mucilaginous:* Lubricating.
NARC.—*Narcotic:* Stupefying.
NERV.—*Nervine:* Allaying Irritation.
NUTR.—*Nutritive:* Nourishing.
PART.—*Parturient:* Exciting parturition.
PECT.—*Pectoral:* Allaying diseases of the lungs.
REFRIG.—*Refrigerant:* Cooling, mitigating heat.
RESOLV.—*Resolvent:* Dispersing inflammation, without ulceration.
RESTOR.—*Restorative:* Bringing back the natural functions.
RUBEF.—*Rubefacient:* Exciting superficial inflammation.
SEC.—*Secernent:* Promoting the secretions.
SED.—*Sedative:* Depressing the vital powers.
SIAL.—*Sialogogue:* Stimulating the secretion of saliva.
SOMNIF.—*Somniferous:* } Hypnotic, inducing sleep.
SOPOR.—*Soporific:* }
STIM.—*Stimulant:* Exciting action.
STOM.—*Stomachic:* Inducing a healthful action of the stomach
STYP.—*Styptic:* Arresting hemorrhage.
SUDOR.—*Sudorific:* Sweating.
TON.—*Tonic:* Permanently strengthening.
VERM.—*Vermifuge:* Destroying worms.
VESIC.—*Vesicant:* Blistering.
VULN.—*Vulnerary:* Healing wounds.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. ABIES BALSAMEA: Canada Balsam. (Resinous exudation.)—PR: *Pill* or *emulsion*, grs. v-x.—M. P: Stim., Diur., Anthel., in large doses Cath.; Exter., Rubef.

2. A. CANADENSIS: Canada Pitch. (Concrete juice.)—PR: *Tr.*, gtt. v-x.—M. P: Diur., Stim., Rubef.—*Oleum Abiei* (oil of hemlock).

3. A. EXCELSA (*A. Picea*): Burgundy Pitch. (Concrete juice.)—M. P: Gentle rubef.

4. A. LARIX: Larch. (Resinous exudation.) Venice Turpentine.—PR: Tinct. of Bark, especially for internal Hemorrhage.

5. A. NIGRA. Black spruce.—PR: Essence of spruce. Used in form of Beer.

6. A. PICEA: Silver Pine. Strasburg Turpentine (see Terebinthinæ).

7. ACACIA ARABICA (*A. Vera*): Gum Arabic. (Concrete juice.)—PR: *Pulv. Arabicæ.* Mucilag. Dose, *ad lib.*—M. P: Dem.

8. ACACIA CATECHU: Catechu. (Ext. of the wood.)—PR: *Pulv. Catechu*, grs. x-xx. *Tr.*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Pure and powerful astring.

9. ACETUM: Impure dilute acetic acid; Vinegar.—M. P: Refrig., Diur., Astring. and Ton. The vapor used in the rooms of the sick as a disinfectant.

10. ACETUM BRITANNICUM: British vinegar.—Made from inf. Malt. ACETUM DISTILLATUM: Distilled vinegar. ACETUM GALLICUM: French vinegar.—M. P: and uses, the same as of the above.

11. ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM: Yarrow. (The herb.)—PR: *Achilleine*, grs. j-ij. *Oleum Achilleæ*, gtt. v-x. *Decoct.*—M. P: Alt., Ton., and Astring.

12. ACIDUM ACETICUM: Acetic Acid.—Gtt. ij-v, in water.—M. P. Stim., Rubef., Vesic., Eschar.

13. ACIDUM ACETICUM PYROLIGNEUM: Pyroligneous Acid; wood acid.—Gtt. x-xx.—M. P: Stim, Antisep. Topically, Vesic. and Rubef.

14. ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM: See Fowler's Solution.—Gtt. v-x.—M. P: Alt., Febr.

15. ACIDUM BENZOICUM: Benzoic Acid.—Grs. v-x.—M. P: Stim. and Expect.

16. ACIDUM CARBOZATICUM: Carbozatic Acid.—M. P: Ton., Astring.

17. ACIDUM CHROMICUM: Chromic Acid.—M. P: Caustic: used topically.

18. ACIDUM CITRICUM: Citric Acid. Lemon or lime juice.—M. P Refrig. and Antispas.; used in the form of lemonade.

19. ACIDUM GALLICUM: Gallic Acid.—Grs. v-x.—M. P: Valuable Astring.

20. ACIDUM GERANICUM: *Geranio-Tannic Acid.*—Grs. i-v.—M. P Astring. and Ton.

21. ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM: Hydriodic Acid.—Gtt. ij-x.—M. P: Alt. and Ton.

22. ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM: Muriatic Acid. (Dilute.)—Gtt. v-x, in water.—M. P: Ton. and Refrig.

23 ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM: Prussic Acid.—Gtt. 1-16th-¼, in gum water.—M. P: Sed. and Antispas.

24. ACIDUM LACTICUM: Lactic Acid.—Gtt. xx-xxx, in gum water. Used in the removal of phosphatic deposits.

25. ACIDUM NITRICUM: Aqua fortis.—Gtt. v-x, in gum water.—M. P: Ton., Refrig., Expect., Antisep. Topically, Eschar. Apply undiluted to the unbroken pustule of chancre; to destroy the virus, and the disease.

26. ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM: Aqua regia.—Topically, Eschar.

27 ACIDUM OXALICUM: Oxalic Acid.—M. P: Poison: used topically.

28. ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM: Dilute Phosphoric Acid. —Gtt. v-x. in water.—M. P: Ton., Refrig., Antispas.—Dementia, especially in children.

29. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM: Elixir of Vitriol.—Gtt. ij-xx, in water.—M P: Ton, Refrig., and Astring.

30. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM: Oil of Vitriol.—Gtt. v-x, in water.—M. P: Ton., Refrig., and Astring.

31. ACIDUM TANNICUM: Tannic Acid.—Grs. ss-ij.—M. P: Pure Astring.

32. ACIDUM TARTARICUM: Tartaric Acid.—M. P: Refrig., Antisep., Antiscorb. Used principally in *soda* and *seidlitz powders*.

33. ACONITUM NAPELLUS: Aconite. (Root and leaves.)—PR: *Aconitine*; very poisonous; not used internally. *Pulv. Aconiti*, gr. ½-j. *Ext.*, gr. 1-16th-ss. *Tinct.*, gtt. v-x.—M. P: Sed. to the nervous system, reducing also the force of the circulation; Antiphlog., and Diaph. Topically, Ung.

34. ACORUS CALAMUS: Sweet-flag. (Root.)—PR: Decoct., *Ad lib.*

35. ACTÆA ALBA: White Cohosh. (Root.) A. RUBRA: Red Cohosh. (Root.)—M. P: Cath., Emm.

36. A. SPICATA: Baneberry. (Root.)—Prop. and use: Violent purgative.

37. ADIANTUM PEDATUM: Maiden hair. (Herb.)—PR: *Decoct.*, *Inf.* —M. P: Refrig., Ton., Sub-Astring.

38. ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM: Horse Chestnut. (Bark.)—PR. *Tinct. Æsculi*, ʒss-j.—M. P: Ton., Astring., Narc., Nervo-Ton.

39. ÆTHER SULPHURICUS: Sulphuric Ether.—ʒss-j.—M. P: Stim., Expect., Antispas., Narc.

40. ÆTHER HYDRIODICUS: Hydriodic Ether.—M. P: Antispas., Stim., Anæsthetic.—Used *by inhalation*, in chron. pulm. diseases: gtt. xv., 3 or 4 times a day, inhaled from a handkerchief.

41. ÆTHER MURIATICUS: Muriatic Ether—Mixed with equal bulk of Alcohol. (*Alcoholic Muriatic Ether.*) Gtt. iij-xxv.—M. P: Diffusible Stim.

42. AGARICUS ALBUS: White Agaric; Boletus; Touch-wood.—PR: *Pulv. Agarici*, grs. v-xv.—M.P: Tonic, Astring.

43. AGATHOTES CHIRATTA: Chiretta. (Herb and Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Chirettæ*, grs. x-xx; *Ext.*, grs. ij-iv; *Tinct.* ʒj-ij; *Infus.*, *Ad lib.*—M. P: Ton., Restor., Hepat.

44. AGAVE VIRGINICA: False Aloe; Amer. Aloe; Agave; Rattlesnake's master. (Prepared or expressed juice of leaves.)—ʒj-ij —M. P: Alt., Deob.

45. AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA: Agrimony. (Roots and leaves.)—PR: *Agrimonine*. *Decoct.*, ʒj-ij; *Pulv. Agrimoniæ*, ʒss-j.—M. P: Astring., Alt., Tonic, and Anthel.

46. AJUGA CHAMÆPITYS: Ground Pine. (Leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Vini Ajugæ*, ʒss-j. *Pulv. Ajugæ*, ʒss-ij.—M. P: Deob., Alter., Diur., Stim., and Ton.

47. ALCOHOL: *Spiritus Rectificatus*; Rectified Spirit.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM: Proof Spirit; Hydrate of oxide of Ethyle; Absolute Alcohol.—Prop. and uses: Active diffusive Stim.

48. ALETRIS FARINOSA: Unicorn Root; Star Grass; Blazing Star. (Root.)—PR: *Aletrine*, gr. ss-j. *Fl. Ext.*, gtt. xv-ʒj. *Ext.*, grs. ij-iij. *Tinct. Aletris*, gtt. v-xv.—M. P: Fresh root, Narc., Emet., and Cath. The dried root, Ton., Antiper., and slightly Narc.

49. ALISMA PLANTAGO: Water Plantain. (Leaves.)—PR: *Alismine*. *Pulv. Alismæ*, ʒss-j.—M. P: Diur. and Rubef.

50. ALLIUM SATIVUM: Garlic.—M. P: Stim., Expect., Rubef. *Syrup of garlic*, ʒss-j. Used externally in poultices.

51. ALNUS RUBRA (*A. Serrulata*): Red Alder; Tag Alder; Swamp Alder. (Bark.)—PR: *Alnuine*, grs. ij-iv. *Decoct. Alni*, ʒj-ij.—M. P: Alter., Ton., Astring. Inner bark. Emet., Antiscorb.

52. ALOE SPICATA: *A. Socotrina* and other species: Aloes. (Inspissated juice of the leaves.)—PR: *Aloesine*, the bitter extractive prin-

ciple, grs. i–iij. *Aloina*, the purgative principle of Barbadoes Aloes; grs. ¼–½. *Decoct. Aloes Comp.*, f℥ss–f℥ij. *Pulv. Aloes*, grs. v–x, or more. Pills the most convenient form.—M. P: Cath., Ton., Emm. and Anthel. Contra-indicated in Piles and inflammations; and in pregnancy.

53. ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS: Marshmallow. (Root.)—PR: *Infus. althææ*; *Decoct. Althææ*; use freely.—M. P: Dem., Diur. Inflammation and irritation of the mucous surfaces, as in Catarrh, Diarrhea, etc.

54. ALTHÆA ROSEA: Hollyhock; and HIBISCUS PALUSTRIS: Externally, as poultices in wounds, scalds, burns, poisonings, etc., and in preventing gangrene.

55. ALUMEN: Alum; Sulphate of Alumina and Potassa.—M.P. Astring., Cath., Emet. Grs. x–lx.

56. ALUMINÆ ET FERRI SULPHAS: Sulphate of Alumina and Iron, Iron-alum.—Grs. v–x, in aromatic water.—M. P: Astring., Ton.

57. AMARANTHUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS: Amaranth; Prince's Feather. (Leaves.)—PR: *Decoct. vel Infus. Amaranthi.* Drink freely.—M. P: Astring. Topically, in inflam. and ulceration of mouth and throat.

58. AMBROSIA ARTEMISIÆFOLIA (*A. Elatior*): Roman Wormwood; Ragweed.—PR: *Ambrosine*; grs. ij–iv; *Decoct. Ambrosiæ*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Alt., Diur., Stim., Ton.

59. AMBROSIA TRIFIDA: Horseweed; Bitterweed. Properties similar to those of A. Artem. (See 58.)

60. AMMONIACUM: Gum Ammoniac.—PR: *Emulsion* or *Pills*, grs. x–xx.—M. P: Stim., Expect., Cath., Disc. Contra-indicated in inflammations.

61. AMMONIÆ AQUA: Liquor Ammoniæ.—M. P: Stim., Rubef. Not used in inflammations. Gtt. v–x, in water, or other liquid.

N. B. All the preparations of Ammonia, in large doses, are powerfully Narcotic and Irritant Poisons.

62. AMMONIÆ BENZOAS: Benzoate of Ammonia. Grs. iij–v.—M. P: Stim., Ton.

63. AMMONIÆ CARBONAS: Carbonate of Ammonia; Smelling Salts.—M. P: An energetic and diffusible Stim., Diaph., Antispas., and Antac. Grs. i–v. Combined with *Leptandrine* to produce action of the liver.

64. AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS: Muriate of Ammonia; Sal Ammoniac.—PR: *Pulv. Ammon. Hydroch.*, grs. v–x, with gum, sugar, or syrup—M. P: Stim., Alt., Cath., and Resolv. Indurations and enlargements.

65. AMMONII IODIDUM: Iodide of Ammonium.—Grs. i–iij, in solution.—M. P: Alt., Stim. Chronic enlargements, Cancer, Scrofula.

66. AMMONIÆ ARSENIAS: Arseniate of Ammonia.—PR: *Solutio*, gr. j to the f℥ of distilled water.—M. P: Alt., especially in chronic cutaneous diseases. Gtt., x–xx. in the course of the day, gradually increased.

67. AMMONIÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS: Hypophosphite of Ammonia. M. P: Stim., grs j–ij.

68. AMMONIÆ VALERIANAS: Valerianate of Ammonia.—Gr. j–v., in water.—M. P: Nerv., Stim., Antispas.

69. AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA: Amer. Ivy; Woodbine. (Bark and twigs.)—PR: *Ampelopsine*, grs. ij–iv. *Decoct. Ampel.*, ℥ij–iv. *Syrup. Ampel.*, ℥i–ij. *Ampelopsin*, grs. iv–viij.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Sed., Astring., Expect.

70. AMYGDALA AMARA: Bitter Almonds. (Kernels.)—PR: *Oleum Amygdalæ*, gtt. 1-16th to ⅛, but should not be used.—M. P: Sed., and very poisonous. Bitter Almond water is used as a substitute for Hydrocyanic acid.

71. AMYGDALA DULCIS: Sweet Almond. (Kernels.)—M. P; Used in emulsion, and as a vehicle for other medicines.—PR: *Oleum Amigdalæ Dulcis.*, ʒss–j.

72. AMYGDALUS PERSICA: Common Peach. (Leaves and Kernels.)—PR: *Persine, grs. i–ij. Infus. Persicæ* (cold infusion of leaves), ʒss–j. *Syrup. Persicæ*, ʒi–ij. ℞. Peach Kernels, ʒi. Dilute Alco-

nol, or Brandy. ℥ viij; of this tincture, ʒ ss–i, when tonics are indicated.—M. P: The leaves, bark, flowers, and kernels contain Hydrocyanic Acid. Sed., Lax., Ton., Anthel.

73. ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM: Pellitory of Spain. (Root.)—M. P. Powerful Irrit., Sialag.; local, Stim.

74. ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS: Red Chickweed; Red Pimpernell (Leaves.)—PR: *Decoct. Anagallis*, ℥ss–j.—M. P: Nerv., Deob.

75. ANAMIRTA COCCULUS: Cocculus Indicus.—PR: *Menispermine* Very poisonous.—Not used internally.

76. ANDIRA INERMIS: Cabbage-tree. (Bark.)—PR: *Pulv. Andiræ* ℈i–ʒi. *Ext. Andir.*, grs. ij–iij. *Syrup. Andir.*, ℥j, or one teaspoonful.—M. P: Emet., Cath., and Anthel. In large doses, poisonous.

77. ANDROMEDA ARBOREA: Sorrel-tree. (Leaves.)—M. P: Ton., Refrig., Diur.

78. ANEMONE NEMOROSA: Wood Anemone; Windflower. (Plant.)—PR: *Pulv. Anemonis*, gr. ss–j, daily. *Anemonine.* A. Patens, of this country; A. Pratensis; A. Pulsatilla, of Europe, possess the same properties.—M. P: Acr. and poisonous. Seldom used. Externally in Tinea Capitis.

79. ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS: Dill. (Seeds.)—PR: *Oleum Anethi*, gtt. i–iij. *Tinct. Anethi*, gtt. v–x. *Pulv. Anethi*, grs. v–ʒss.—M. P: Arom., Carmin.

80. ANGELICA ATROPURPUREA: Purple Angelica; Masterwort. (Root, herb, and seeds.)—PR: *Decoct. Angelicæ*, ʒi–ij. *Pulv. Angel.*—M. P: Arom., Stim., Carm., Diaph., Expect., Diur., and Emm. The A. Archangelica, A. Triquinati, and A. Lucida, may be used in place of the above.

81. ANTENNARIA MARGARITACEUM: Life Everlasting. (Leaves and flowers.)—PR: *Decoct. Antennariæ*, used freely.—M. P: Anod., Astring., and Pect.

82. ANTHEMIS NOBILIS: Chamomile. (Flowers.)—PR: *Oleum Anthemidis*, gtt. i–ij, in mucilage or sugar. *Infus. Anth.*, used freely. *Ext. Anth.*, grs. i–ij.—M. P: Ton., Carmin., Emet., if taken in warm infus.

METHICARIA CHAMOMILLA, or German Chamomile.—M. P: The same as of 73.

83. ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRAS: Tartar Emetic.—M. P: Diaph., Expect., and in gr. 1-12th–j doses, Part. Permanent and powerful emetic in doses of grs. i–iv, in solution.

84. ANTIMONII IODIDUM: Iodide of Antimony.—M. P: Alt., gr ½–j, in pill.

85. ANTIMONII PULVIS COMPOSITUS: Antimonial Powder.—M. P: Alt., Diaph., Purg., Emet. As a Diaph., gr. j–v.

86. ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRECIPITATUM: Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.—M. P: Alt., Diaph., Emet. Gr. ss–j. As an Emetic, grs. v–℈j.

87. ANTHRAKOKALI.—M. P: Alt. Gr. ss–j. Topically, Ung.

88. APIUM PETROSELINUM: Parsley. (Root.)—PR: *Oleum Petroselini*, gtt. i–ij., in mucilage. *Infus. Petros.*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Diur., and Carmin.

89. APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM: Bitter Root; Dog's-bane.—PR: *Apocynine*, grs. ss–ij. *Pulv. Apoc.* grs. iij–v. *Ext. Apoc.* grs. ij–iv.—M. P: Aper., Hepat., Diaph., Ton., and Emet.

90. APOCYNUM CANNABINUM: Indian Hemp. (Root.)—PR: *Apocynine* (Cannabini), grs. i–ij. *Ext. Apoc. Aquosum*, grs. iij–iv. *Decoct. Apoc.* ʒi–ij.—M. P: Emet., Diaph., Alt., Cath., Expect.

91. ARALIA HISPIDA: Dwarf Elder. (Bark of Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Araliæ Hisp.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Diur., Alt., Sudor.

92. ARALIA NUDICAULIS: False, or Small Spikenard. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Araliæ Nudic.*, *Ad lib.* *Syrup. Araliæ Comp.*—M. P: Alt. Stim.

93. ARALIA RACEMOSA: Spikenard. (Root.)—PR: *Syrupus Araliæ Rac. Comp.*—M. P: Arom., Stim., Pect.

94. ARALIA SPINOSA: Southern Prickly Ash; Prickly Elder; Angelica-tree. (Bark and berries.)—PR: *Tinct. Araliæ. Spin.* Alcoh

ʒi-ij. *Decoct. Aralia*, ℥i-ij.—M. P: Arom., Stim., Diaph., Sial., Alter. Fresh bark, Emet., and Cath.

95. ARCTIUM LAPPA: Burdock. (Root and seeds.)—PR. *Arctine*, grs. v-x; *Decoct. Arctii Concent.*, ʒij-iv.—M. P: Alt., Diur., Aper. Internally, in skin diseases; externally, Ung.

96. ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA URSI: Uva Ursi. (Leaves.)—PR: *Ursine*, gr. ss-j; *Fl. Ext.*, gtt. xxx-ʒj; *Decoct. Uvæ Ursi*, ʒi-ij; *Pulv. Uvæ Ursi*, grs. x-xxx.—M. P: Diur., Ton., Astring. Chronic Urinary Affections, and excessive mucous discharges.

97. ARGENTI NITRAS: Nitrate of Silver; Lunar Caustic.—Prop. and Uses: Ton. and Antispas.—Grs. ij, in solution. For external uses, grs. v-ʒi, in ℥ij of water. Topically, to arrest the extension of erysipelas.

98. ARGENTI CHLORIDUM: Chloride of Silver.—M. P: Astring., Alt., Ton., Antispas. Grs. j-ij.

99. ARGENTI IODIDUM: Iodide of Silver.—M. P: A substitute for Nitrate of Silver, in diseases of the stomach, Pertussis, etc. Grs. j-ij.

100. ARGENTI OXIDUM: Oxide of Silver.—M. P: Ton., Antispas., Alt. Gr. ss-j, in pill. Ung. externally.

101. ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM: Wormwood. (Tops and leaves.)—PR: *Oleum Absinthii*; Used Topically. *Absinthine*, grs. i-ij; *Pulv. Absinth.*, ʒss-j.—M. P: Anthel., Ton., Narc.

102. ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM: Southern-wood. *A. Santonica* and *A. Vulgaris*; Mugwort. Properties similar to those of the above.—*Santonine*, used as a vermifuge, grs. ij-iv.

103. ARUM TRIPHYLLUM: Indian Turnip; Dragon root; Wake Robin. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Ari*, grs. v-viij, in syrup.—M. P: Acr., Diaph. and Expect.

104. ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA: Virginia Snake-root. (Root.)—Several species, with similar properties: *A. Reticulata*; *A. Hirsuta*, *A. Tomentosa*.—PR: *Serpentarine*, grs. i-ij; *Tinct. Serp.*, ʒss-j; *Decoct. Serp.*, ʒss-j; *Pulv. Serp.*, grs. v-xx.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Diaph.

105. ARNICA MONTANA: Leopard's bane. (Flowers, leaves, and root.)—PR: *Pulv. Arnicæ*, grs. iij-v; *Infus. Arnicæ*, ʒij-iv; *Ext. Arnic.* (the best form for use), grs. ij-iv; *Arnicine*, the active principle.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Diur., Anod. A poison in over-doses. Valuable in Amaurosis.

106. ARSENICUM: Arsenic.—Various preparations.

107. ARSENICI CHLORIDI LIQUOR: Solution of Chloride of Arsenic.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Antispas. Gtt. j-iij.

108. ARSENICI IODIDUM: Iodide of Arsenic.—M. P: Alt. Gr. 1-16-ʒ, in pill, or solution.

109. ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI LIQUOR: Donovan's Solution.—M. P: Alt. Gtt. iij-v.

110. ASSAFŒTIDA. (*Ferula Assafœtida.*) (Concrete juice of the root.)—PR: *Tinct. Assafœt.*, ʒss-j.—*Pulv.* or *pill. Assafœt.*, grs. iij-x.—M. P: Antispas., Stim., Expect., and Emmen. Spasmodic nervous complaints of females.

111. ASARUM CANADENSE: Wild Ginger; Coltsfoot; Canada Snake-root. (Roots and leaves.)—PR: *Pulv. Asari Canad.*, ℈j-iij. *Tinct. Asari Canad.*, ʒss-j.—M. P: Arom., Stim., Diaph., Ton.

112. ASARUM EUROPÆUM: Hazelwort. (Roots and leaves.)—PR: *Pulv. Asari Europ.*, grs. x-℈ij.—M. P: Emet., Cath., Stim., and Errh.

113. ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA: White Indian Hemp; Swamp Milkweed. (Root.)—PR: *Asclepine*, grs. iij-v. *Decoct. Asclepiadis Incarn.*, ʒi-iij. *Pulv. Asclep. Incarn.*, grs. x-xv.—M. P: Aper., Anthel., Alter., Anod., Emet.

114. ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA: Milkweed; Common Silkweed. (Root.)—PR: *Syricine*, grs. ij-iv. *Pulv. Asclep. Syr.*, grs. v-x. Decoct. *Asclep. Syr.*, ʒi-iij. *Tinct. Asclep. Syr.*, gtt. x-xv.—M. P: Diur., Anod., Emm.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA: Pleurisy Root; White Root. (Root.)—

PR: *Ascletine*, grs. i–iij. *Infus. Asclepiadis Tub.*; use freely.—M. P: Diaph., Stim., Expect., Antispas.

116. ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS: Asparagus. (Young shoots.)—PR: *Asparagine*, grs. x–xx. *Syrup. Asparagi*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Diur.

117. ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS: Male Fern. (Rhizoma.)—PR: *Oleum Aspidii*, grs. x–xx.—M. P: Anthel.; most valuable for Tape-worm

118. ASTRAGALUS VERUS: Gum Tragacanth.—Prop. and Uses. Dem.; used also as a paste.

119. ASTER PUNICEUS: Red-stalked Aster. (Root.)—PR: Warm infusion, used freely.—M. P: Stim., Diaph.

120. ASTER ÆSTIVUS: Rheumatic Weed, Sampson's Snake-root; Cocash. (Root.)—PR: *Tinct. Æstivi*, ʒss–j. *Infus. Æstivi*, ℥i–iv. —M. P: Ton., Antispas., Alt.

121. ATROPA BELLADONNA: Deadly Night Shade. (Leaves.)—PR: *Atropine*, grs. 1-20th–1-15th. *Pulv. Belladonnæ*, grs. i–ij. *Ext. Bellad.*, *Alcoh.*, gr. 1-16th–½. *Tinct. Bellad.*, gtt. v–xx.—M. P: Anod., Ton., Antispas, Diaph., and in over doses, Emet. Poison. *Atropine*, the most convenient and reliable form.

122. AURANTIUM CORTEX: Orange peel; from the ripe fruit.—PR: *Tinct. Aurantii*, gtt. x–xx. *Pulv. Aurantii*, ʒss.—M. P: Ton., Carmin., Stim.

123. AURI CHLORIDUM: Chloride of Gold.—PR: *Solution*.—M. P: Caustic; Topically.

124. AURI ET SODII CHLORIDUM: Chloride of Gold and Sodium. —M. P: Alt., in recent and severe Syphilis, and chron. glandular tumors. Gr. ½, in pill fresh prepared. Topically, Eschar. Keep from light.

125. BALSAMODENDRON MYRRHA: Myrrh. (Gum resin.)—PR: *Pulv. Myrrhæ*, grs. v–x; *Tr. Myrrhæ*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Antisep., Ton., Expect., Emm.

126. BAPTISIA TINCTORIA: Wild Indigo. (Root and leaves.)—PR: *Baptisine*, gr. 1-16th–¼. *Decoct. Baptisiæ*.—M. P: Antisep., Cath., Emet., Stim., Astring. Topically, Decoct. for malignant ulcers.

127. BAROSMA CRENATA: Buchu. (Leaves.)—PR: *Pulv. Barosmæ*, grs. x–xx; *Inf. Bar.* ℥i–ij; *Tinct. Bar.*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Diur., Stim., Antispas., Ton., and Part.

128. BARII IODIDUM: Iodide of Barium.—M. P: Alt., Antiscrof., gr. ½–ij. Externally, resolvent to scrof. tumors.

129. BENZOLE: Benzine. Gtt. v–x.—M. P: Stim., Antispas., Anthel. Externally stim.

130. BENZOIN ODORIFERUM: Fever Bark. (Bark and berries.) —PR: *Decoct Benz.* Drink freely.—M. P: Arom., Ton., Stim., Anthel.

131. BENZOINUM: Benzoin. (Concrete juice of *Styrax Benzoin*.)—M. P: Stim., Expect.

132. BERBERIS VULGARIS: Barberry. (Bark and berries.)—PR: *Berberine*, grs. ij–v; *Decoct Berberis*, used freely.—M. P: In small doses, Ton., Astring; large doses, Cath.

133. BETULA LENTA; Black Birch. (Bark.)—PR: *Decoct. Betulæ*; use freely.—M. P: Mild Stim., Ton., Diaph., Astring.

134. BIDENS BIPINNATA; B. CONNATA: Swamp Beggars' Tick; B. FRONDOSA: Tickweed. (Root and Seeds.)—PR. *Decoct. Bidentis*, ℥j–ij. *Inf. Bid.*; use freely; *Tinct. Bid.*, ʒj–ij.—M. P: Stim., Emm., Expect., Arom., Lax. In large doses, Emet.

B. FRONDOSA: Useful in severe cases of Croup.

135. BISMUTHI TRISNITRAS: White Oxide of Bismuth, grs. v–x. —M. P: Astring., Ton., Antispas. Subnitrate of Bismuth, grs. ij–v.—M. P: Ton., and Antispas.

136. BISMUTHI VALERIANAS: Valerianate of Bismuth, gr. ss–j. —M. P: Nerv., Antispas., Alt.

137. BISMUTHI SUBCARBONAS. Subcarbonate of Bismuth.—Gr. x–xxv.—*M. P:* Sed., Ton.

138. BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA: Cossoo; Kousso. (Flowers.) *Pulv.*, ʒiv–v.—M. P: Purg., Anthel.

139. BROMINUM: Bromine.—PR: *Aqueous Solution:* One part of Bromine to forty of water; gtt. iij–v.—M. P: Alt., Stim.

140. BROMINI CHLORIDUM: Chloride of Bromine.—M. P: Alt., Antisep.; topically, caustic. Gtt. 1-20–1-10, in pill.

141. BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS: Box. (Leaves.)—PR. *Pulv. Buxi*, grs. x–xv.—M. P: Verm; *Decoct. Buxi*, ℥ss–j.—M. P: Cath., Sudor., Alt., Anthel.

142. CALENDULA OFFICINALIS: Garden Marygold. (Leaves and flowers.)—PR: *Decoct. Calendulæ*, ℥i–ij; *Ext. Calendulæ*, grs. iij–v.—M. P: Deob., mild Stim., Diaph.

143. CALCIS AQUA: Lime Water.—ʒ ij–iv, in Milk.—M. P: Antac., Anthel., Astring., Ton.

144. CALX: Quick Lime. (Used externally.) Eschar.—Combined with Potassa, *Potassa cum Calce;* Caustic.

145. CALCII CHLORIDI LIQUOR: Solution of Chloride of Calcium, Solution of Muriate of Lime.—M. P: Ton., Deob. Gtt. xv–xxx.

146. CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHIS: Hypophosphite of Lime.—M. P: Stim., Restor., gr. ij–vj.

147. CALCIS IODIDI LIQUOR: Iodide of Lime in Solution.—Solution made by adding one drachm of Iodide of Lime to a pint of boiling water, filtered when cold. M. P: Alt., ʒ j–ij.

148. CAMPHORA: Camphor.—PR: *Pulv. Camphoræ*, gr. ss–ij; *Tinct. Camphoræ*, gtt. v–x; *Aquâ Camphoræ*, ʒ i–iv.—M. P: Stim., Diaph., Antispas., Anod.; in over-doses, Narc., Acrid Poison.

149. CANELLA ALBA: Canella.—PR: *Tinct. Canellæ*, ʒ i–iv.—M. P: Arom., Stim., mild Ton.

150. CANNABIS SATIVA: Hemp. (Dried tops and resin.)—PR: *Cannabine: Sativine;* of either, gr. 1-16th–¼; *Ext. Canab. Alcoh.*, gr. ss–j.—M. P: Narc., Anod., Sopor.

151. CANTHARIS VESICATORIA: Spanish Flies.—PR: *Tinct. Cantharidis*, gtt. ij–x.—M. P: Stim., Diur.; large doses, Narc. Poison.

CANTHARIS VITTATA: Potato Fly.—M. P., etc., same as of Canth. Vesicatoria.

152. CAOUTCHOUC: India Rubber; used in Plasters and Liniments.

153. CAPSICUM ANNUUM; C. BACCATUM; and other sp.: Cayenne Pepper.—PR: *Oleum Capsici*, gtt. ss–j; *Tinct. Capsici*, gtt. x–xv; *Pulv. Capsici*, grs. i–vj.—M. P: Stim. to the glandular system, and sed. to the nervous system.—*Oleum Caps.*, gtt. j, in capsule, arrests vomiting in Asiatic Cholera, and in morning sickness in Pregnancy.

154. CARBO ANIMALIS: Animal Charcoal.—Corrects Putridity and Fetor. Internally, grs. v–xv. Antidote to poisons.

155. CARBO LIGNI: Charcoal; Prepared *Do.*—Grs. x–xxx.—ʒ ij.—M. P: Absorb.

156. CARBONIS BI-SULPHURETUM: Bi-Sulphuret of Carbon; Carburet of Sulphur.—PR: *Alcoholic Solution;* made by mixing ʒ ij of the Carburet with ℥i of Alcohol. Dose of this Solution, gtt. ij–iv. Topically, in Gout and Rheumatism.—M.P: Diffusible Stim.; quickening the pulse, increasing the heat of the body, exciting the secretions of the skin, kidneys, and genital organs. Resolvent of indolent tumors.

157. CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS: Dyer's Saffron. (Flowers.)—M. P: Emm., Lax., Diaph.

158. CARUM CARUI: Caraway. (Seeds.)—PR: *Oleum Carui*, gtt. j–v.—M. P: Stim., Carmin.

159. CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS: Cloves. (Unopened flowers.)—PR: *Oleum Caryophylli*, gtt. j–iij; *Pulv. Caryoph.*, grs. v–x.—M. P: Arom., Stim., Irrit.

160. CASSIA ACUTIFOLIA: Senna; Alexandria Senna; and other kinds.—PR: *Cassina*, grs. ij–iij; *Fl. Ext.*, ʒ i–iij; *Pulv. Cassiæ Alex.* grs. xx–xxx; *Infus. Cassiæ Alex.*, ℥ ij–iv.—M. P: Cath.

161. CASSIA FISTULA: Purging Cassia. (Fruit, or Pulp of pods.)—M. P: LAX., ʒj–ij; large doses, Cath.

162. CASSIA MARILANDICA: American Senna. (Leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Cassiæ Marilandi.*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Cath.

163. CASTANEA PUMILA: Chinquapin. (Bark.)—PR: *Decoct. Castaneæ*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Ton., Astring.

164. CASTOREUM: Castor.—PR: *Pulv. Castorei*, grs. x–xx; *Tinct. Castorei*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Antispas., slightly Stim., Emm.

165. CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES: Blue Cohosh. (Root.)—PR: *Caulophylline*, grs. j–ij.—M. P: Emm., Part.; Alt., and Ton. to the Uterine System; Antispas. As a Part., grs. ij–iv.

166. CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS: Red Root.—PR: *Ceanothine*, grs. ij–iv; *Decoct.*, ℥j–ij.—M. P: Astring., Expect., Sed., Alt., Antispas.

167. CELASTRUS SCANDENS: False Bittersweet. (Bark of the root.)—PR: *Decoct. Celastri*, ℥j–ij; *Ext.*, grs. iij–vj.—M. P: Alt., slightly Narc., Diaph., Diur.

168. CENTAUREA BENEDICTA: Blessed Thistle. (Leaves.)—PR: *Centaurine*, grs. ij–iv; *Infus. Centaureæ*, ℥j–ij.—M. P: Ton.; gives warm, Diaph.; in large doses, Emet. *Ung. Cent.*, for indolent Ulcers.

169. CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA: Ipecac. (Root.)—PR: *Emetine*, dangerous, and seldom used. *Pulv. Ipecac.*, gr. ¼–½, Ton.; ℈j, Emet.; gr. ss–ij, every three or four hours, Diaph; *Syr. Ipecac.*, ʒj–ij.—M. P: Emet., Diaph., Expect., Stim., or Carmin., according to the form in which it is prescribed.

170. CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS: Button Bush. (Bark.)—PR: *Occidentine*, grs. i–iv.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Febr., Deob., Diur.

CERA ALBA: White wax; CERA FLAVA: Yellow wax.

171. CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM: Yeast.—ʒss–j.—M. P: Antisep., Stim., Ton., Nutr., and Lax.

172. CERIUM: PR: Oxalate and Nitrate.—M. P: Sed., Ton., Antiem. For vomiting in advanced pregnancy.

173. CETACEUM: Spermaceti.—M. P: Dem.

174. CETRARIA ISLANDICA: Iceland Moss.—M. P: Dem., Ton., Nutr. Chronic Inflammations of Mucous Membrane.

175. CHELIDONIUM MAJUS: Great Celandine. (Herb and root.)—PR: *Chelidonine*, grs. ss–j. *Pulv. Chelidonii*, grs. x–ʒss. *Tinct. Chelid.*, ʒj. *Ext. Chelid. Aquosum*, grs. iij–iv. *Fresh Juice*, gtt. xx–xxx.—M. P: Cath., Stim., Acr., Alt., Diaph., Diur. Scrofulous and Cutaneous diseases.

176. CHELONE GLABRA: Balmony. (Leaves.)—PR: *Chelonine*, grs. j–ij. *Pulv. Chelonis*, ʒss–j. *Decoct. Chel.*, ℥j.—M. P: Ton., Lax., Anthel.

177. CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM: Wormseed.—PR: *Oleum Chenopodii*, gtt. ij–v.—M. P: Anthel., Antispas.—C. Ambrosioides; used in Chorea.

178. CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA (PYROLA UMBELLATA): Pipsissewa; Prince's Pine.—PR: *Fl. Ext.*, gtt. xxx–ʒj. *Pyroline*, grs. ij–v. *Decoct. Chimaphila*, ℥j–ij. *Syr. Chimaph.*, ℥j.—M. P: Diur., Alt., Ton. Astring., Anthel.

179. CHIOCOCCA RACEMOSA: Cahinca. (Bark of the root.)—PR: *Pulv. Chiococcæ*, as a Diur. and Cath., grs. xx–ʒj. *Ext.*, grs. x–xx.—M. P: Ton., Diur., Purg., Emet.

180. CHLOROFORMUM: Chloroform.—Internally, gtt. x–xxx, in gum water. Sed., Narc. Topically, Irrit. Inhaled, Anæsthetic.

181 CHONDRUS CRISPUS: Irish Moss.—M. P: Dem. In Decoct., or boiled with milk, sugar, &c., Nutr.

182. CHRYSOPHYLLUM GLYCYPHIŒUM MONESIA.—PR: *Extr. Monesiæ*, grs. ij–v.—M. P: Alt., Stim., Stom., Astring.

183. CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM: Whiteweed; Daisy. (Leaves and flowers.)—PR: *Decoct. Chrysanthemi*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Ton., *Diur., Antispas.* Large doses, Emet.

184. CICHORICUM INTYBUS: Succory. (Root.)—PR: Decoct. Cichorii ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Deob., Diur., Ton., Lax.

185. CINCHONA FLAVA: Peruvian Bark. (Red and Yellow, best.) —PR: *Cinchonine* or *Cinchonia*, (Alkaloid,) grs. i–iv. *Quinine*, or *Quinia*, (Alkaloid.) *Sulphate of Quinine*, chiefly used, grs. ss–iij. *Chinoidine*, grs. i–iv. *Tinct. Cinchoniæ*, ʒj–ij.—M. P: Ton., Antiper., Febr. Diseases of debility. Latter stages of, or convalescence from exhausting diseases.

186. CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM: Cinnamon.—PR: *Oleum Cinnamomi*, gtt. j–ij. *Tinct. Cinnam.*, (Tinct. of Bark,) ʒss—j in sweetened water. *Pulv. Cinnam.*, grs. v–x.—M. P: Carmin., Stim. Ton., Stom., Antispas., Astring. The oil, Emm., Abortive.

187. CIRSIUM ARVENSE: Canada Thistle. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Cirsii.*, ʒij–iv.—M. P: Ton., Astring.

188. CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA: Pareira Brava. (Root.)—PR: *Cissampelina*, grs. ij–iij. *Ext. Pareiræ*, grs. x–xv. *Infus. Pareiræ*, ʒj–iij —M. P: Ton., Diur., Aper.

189. CITRUS AURANTIUM: Orange. (Peel.)—*Tinct. Aurantii*, ʒij–iv —M. P: Mild bitter Ton., Carmin., Stom.

190. CITRUS LIMONUM: Lemon. (Outer Rind and Juice.)—Properties and Uses: The peel is used as that of Orange. The juice as a drink in fevers, and for the cure of acute Rheumatism. Oil of Lemon, a Stim. and Arom.

191. CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA: Virgin's Bower. (Bark, leaves, and blossoms.)—PR: *Ext. Clematidis*, grs. ss–j.—M. P: Applied fresh to the skin, it *blisters*. Internally, a *corrosive poison*. Boiling or drying changes the virulent character. *Decoct.* of dried leaves, ʒij. Nerv. in Uterine diseases.

CLEMATIS VIORNA: Leather Flower, has similar properties.

192. COCCULUS PALMATUS: Columbo. (Root.)—PR: *Colombine*, gr. ss–j. *Fl. Ext.*, gtt. xv–ʒj. *Pulv. Columbæ*, grs. x–xv. *Infus. Colomb.*, ʒj–ij. *Tinct. Colomb.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Pure bitter Ton. Muscular debility of young children, and in convalescence from febrile and inflammatory diseases.

193. COCCUS CACTI: Cochineal insect.—PR: *Tinct. Cocci*, gtt. x–xx *Pulv. Cocci*, gr. ss–j.—M. P: Anod., Antispas.

194. COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA: Horse-radish. (Fresh Root.)—PR Stim., Diur., Antiscorb., Rubef.

195. COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS: Common Scurvy Grass. (Herb.) —PR: *Decoct. Cochleariæ*, *Ad. lib.*—M. P: Stim., Diur.

196. COFFEA ARABICA: Coffee. (Seeds.)—*Inf.* of the roasted berry.—M. P: Stim., Antisoporific, Antiem.

197. COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE: Meadow Saffron. (Bulb and seed.) —PR: *Vinum Colchici*, gtt. xx–xxx. *Acetic Tinct.*, gtt. xx–xxx. *Tinct.*, gtt. x–xxx–ʒj. *Pulv. Bulb.*, grs. ij–v. *Pulv. Sem.*, grs. ij–v. *Ext.*, grs. ss–j.—M. P: Large doses, Acro-Narc.; medical doses Sed. Diur., Cath., Emet.

198. COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS: Hardhack. (Plant.)—PR: *Infus. Collinsoniæ*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Ton., Astring., Diaph., Diur.

199. COLLODION: Ethereal Solution of Gun Cotton.—Uses: To form coating over abraded surfaces, etc.

200. COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA: Sweet Fern. (Leaves.)—PR *Comptonine*, grs. iij–vj. *Decoct. Comptoniæ*, ʒij–iv.—M. P: Ton. Astring., Alt.

201. CONIUM MACULATUM: Poison Hemlock. (Leaves and seeds.) —PR: *Pulv. Conii*, grs. i–ij. *Ethereal Ext.*, gr. 1-8th–¼. *Inspissated Juice*, gr. ss–j.—M. P: Narc., Sed., Antispas. Over-doses, poisonous; internal use, dangerous.

202. CONVALLARIA MULTIFLORA: Giant Solomon's Seal. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Convallariæ*, ʒj–ij.—M. P: Ton., Mucilag., slightly Astring. In large doses, Emet. and Cath.

203. CONVOLVULUS PANDURATUS: Wild Potato. (Root.)—PR: *Tinct. Convolvuli*, (saturated,) the best prep., ʒij–iv.—M. P: Diur., Lax., Alt. slightly Ton.

204. CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA: Scammony. (Gum Resin.)—PR: *Pulv. Scammoniæ*, grs. iij–x. *Pure Resin*, ij–v.—M. P: Drastic Cath.

205. COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS: Copaiva. (Oleo-resinous juice, of several species.)—PR. *Oleum Copaibæ*, gtt. v–x.—M. P. Stim., Diur. in large doses, Cath. Inflammations of the Mucous surfaces generally.

206. COPTIS TRIFOLIA: Gold Thread. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Coptis*, ℥ij–v. *Tinct. Coptis*, ʒss–j. *Pulv. Coptis*, ʒj.—M. P: Pure bitter Ton.

207. CORALLORRHIZA ODONTORRHIZA (PTEROSPORA ANDROMEDA): Crawley. (Root.)—PR: *Corallizine*, gr. i–v. *Pulv. Corallorrhiza*, grs. x–xx.—M. P: Diaph., Somnif., and Sed.

208. CORIANDRUM SATIVUM: Coriander. (Seed.)—PR: *Pulv. Coriandri*, ℈i–ij. *Tinct. Coriand.*, ʒj–ij. *Oleum Coriand.*, gtt. v–x.—M. P: Stim., Carmin.

209. CORNU CERVI CALCINATUM: Calcined Deer's Horn.—PR: *Pulv. Cornu Cervi*, ʒj.—M. P: Powerful Styp.

210. CORNUS CIRCINATA: Round-leaved Dogwood. (Bark.)—PR *Infus. Corni Circinatæ*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Ton., Alt., Astring.

211. CORNUS FLORIDA: Dogwood. (Bark and flowers.)—PR *Cornine*, gr. ss–ij. *Decoct. Corni Floridæ*. ℥j–ij.—M. P: Energetic Ton. Stim., Antiper. Female diseases attended with debility.

212. CORNUS SERICEA. Swamp Dogwood; Rose Willow. (Bark.)—PR: *Decoct. Corni Sericeæ*, ℥j–ij.—M. P: Astring., Diur., Antisep., Ton.

213. CORYDALIS FORMOSA: Turkey Corn. (Root.)—PR: *Corydalia*, gr. ss–j. *Decoct. Corydalis*, ℥j–iv. *Tinct. Coryd.*, ʒss–ij.—M. P: Ton. Diur., Alt.

214. CREASOTUM: Creosote.—M. P: Irrit., Narc., Styp., Antisep., Eschar. Gtt. j–iij. in ℥ij–iij of weak mucilage. In over-doses, active poison.

215. CRETA PRÆPARATA: Prepared Chalk.—Grs. x–xx.—M. P: Absorb., Antac., Astring.

216. CROCUS SATIVUS: Saffron. (Stigmas.)—PR: *Pulv. Croci*, grs. xx–xxx. *Tinct. Croci*, ʒj. *Syrup. Croci*, ℥j–ij. *Decoct. Croci*, ℥j–ij.—M. P: Emm., Diaph.

217. CROTON ELEUTHERIA: Cascarilla. (Bark.)—PR: *Cascarilline*, grs. j–ij. *Pulv. Cascarillæ*, ℈j–ij. *Tinct. Cascar.*, ʒj–ij. *Infus.*, ℥j–ij.—M. P: Ton., Stim., Antiem.

218. CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS: Colocynth. (Peeled Fruit.)—PR: *Colocynthine*, gr. 1-16th–¼. *Pulv. Colocynthidis*, grs. ij–v. *Ext. Colocynth. Alcohol.*, grs. j–ij.—M. P: Drastic Hydrag. Cath. Should not be given uncombined.

219. CUCURBITA PEPO: Pumpkin. (Seed.)—PR: *Oleum Peponis*, gtt. v–x.—M. P: Energetic Diur., and Anthel. For expulsion of Tape-worm, gtt. xv–xx, fasting.

220. CUMINUM CYMINUM: Cumin. (Seed.)—M. P: Stim., Carmin. Grs. xv–xxx. Seldom used in this country.

221. CUNILA MARIANA: Dittany.—PR: *Oleum Cunilæ*, gtt. v–x. *Infus. Cunilæ*, used freely, warm.—M. P: Carmin., Stim., Antispas., Diaph.

222. CUPRI SULPHAS: Sulphate of Copper; Blue Vitriol.—Gr. ¼–ss, as an Astring. or Ton. As an Emet., grs. ij–jv. Externally used in solution. Eschar. in fungous granulations and ill-conditioned ulcers.

223. CUPRI SUBACETAS: Verdigris.—Used topically.—M. P: Deterg., Eschar.

224. CUPRUM AMMONIATUM: Ammoniated Copper.—M. P: Ton., Antispas. Gr. ¼–½, in pill or solution.

225. CURCUMA LONGA: Turmeric. (Root.)—M. P: Stim., Arom.; used to color ointments.

226. CYDONIA VULGARIS: Quince. (Seed.)—*Decoct.* used as a Demulcent or Mucilage in Gonorrhea, etc.

227. CYNARA SCOLYMUS: Garden Artichoke. (Leaf, fresh.)—PR: *Tinct. or Ext.*, made of fresh leaves, and used immediately. *Tinct.*, ʒj. *Ext.*, grs. iij–v.—M. P: Diur., Alt.

228. CYNOGLOSSUM MORRISONI: Virginian Mouse-ear; Dysentery-weed. (Root.)—*Inf.*—M. P: Mucilag., Ton., Astring.

229. CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE: Hound's Tongue. (Leaf and root.)—PR: *Decoct. Cynoglossi*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Anod., Dem., Astring.

230. CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS: Ladies' Slipper. (Root.)—PR: *Cypripedine*, grs. ij-jv. *Alcoholic Ext. Cypripedii*, grs. v-x. *Tinct. Cyprip.*, ʒj. *Infus.*, *Ad. lib.*—M. P: Ton., Stim., Diaph., Antispas. Nerv.

231. CYTISUS SCOPARIUS: Common Broom. (Top and seeds.)—PR. *Decoct. Scoparii*, ʒj-ij. *Pulv. Sem.*, grs. x-xv.—M. P: Emet. Cath., Diur.

232. DAPHNE MEZEREUM: Mezereon. (Bark.)—PR: *Daphnine*, gr. ¼-ss; *Oleum Mezerei*, gtt. ss-j; *Pulv.*, iv.-vj; *Decoct.*, ℥j.—M. P: Stim., Alt., Diur., Cath., and Diaph. Externally, Vesic.

233. DATURA STRAMONIUM: Thorn-apple. (Leaves and seeds.)—PR: *Daturine*, gr. 1-50th, triturated with sugar of milk; *Pulv. Stramonii*, grs. j-ij; *Ext.*, gr. ½-j; *Tinct. (seeds)*, gtt. v-x.—M. P: Anod., Antispas., and Nerv. Topically, Ung. The seeds given to prevent abortion: poisonous.

234. DAUCUS CAROTA: Wild Carrot. (Root and seeds.)—PR: *Infus. Dauci*, ℥j-ij.—M. P: Stim., Diur., and Carmin. *Ung. Dauci*, for Sloughing and Cancerous Ulcers.

235. DELPHINIUM CONSOLIDA (D. STAPHISAGRIA): Larkspur. (Root and seeds.)—PR: *Delphinia* (from the seeds), gr. ¼-ss; *Tinct. Delphiniæ* gtt. v-x; *Infus.*—M. P: Antispas., Narc., Emet.; and in over-doses, irritant poison.

236. DIERVILLA CANADENSIS: Bush Honeysuckle; Gravelweed. (Root and seeds.)—PR: *Infus. Diervillæ*, ℥j-ij.—M. P: Alt., Diur., and Astring.

237. DIGITALIS PURPUREA: Foxglove. (Leaves.)—PR: *Digitalina* (from seeds), gr. 1-50th, triturated with sugar of milk. *Pulv. Digitalis*, grs. j-iij; *Tinct.*, gtt. x-xx.—M. P: A powerful Sed. and Diur.

238. DIOSCOREA VILLOSA: Wild Yam; Colic-root. (Root.)—PR: *Dioscoreine*, grs. j-iv; *Tinct. Dioscoreæ*, gtt. xx-xxx; *Decoct.*—M. P: Antispas., Anod., and Carmin.

239. DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA: Persimmon. (Bark.)—PR: *Infus.* or *Syr. Diospyri*, *Ad lib.*—M. P: Ton., and Astring.

240. DIRCA PALUSTRIS; Leather-wood, Moose-wood. (Bark.)—PR: *Decoct. Dircæ*, *Ad lib.*—M. P: Expect., Sudor., and Anod.

241. DORSTENIA CONTRAYERVA: Contrayerva. (Root.)—PR: *Infus. Dorstenia*, *Ad lib.*—M. P: Stim., Ton., and Diaph.

242. DRYMIS WINTERI: Winter's Bark.—PR: *Pulv. Drymis*, ℈j-ij.—M. P: Arom., Stim., and Ton.

243. ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM: Cardamom. (Seeds)—PR: *Oleum Card.*, gtt. v-x, in mucilage; *Tinct. Card.*, ʒi-ij; *Pulv. Card.*, grs. x-xxx.—M. P: Arom., Stom., Stim., Carmin. Adjuvant to other medicines.

244. EPIGÆA REPENS: Trailing Arbutus. (Leaves.)—PR: *Ext. Epigæa Fluidum*, ʒss-j. *Infus.*—M. P: Diur., Astring., and Ton.

245 EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM: Willow Herb; Rose-bag. (Leaves and root.)—PR: *Infus. Epilobii*, *Ad lib.*—M. P: Ton., Astring., Dem., and Emol.

246 EQUISETUM HYEMALE: Scouring Rush. (The Plant.)—PR: *Infus. Equiseti*, *Ad lib.*—M. P: Diur., and Astring.

247 ERECHTHITES HIERACIFOLIA (Senecio H.): Fireweed. (Root and herb.)—PR: *Oleum Erigeronis*, gtt. ij-v. *Ext. Alcoholic*, grs. x-xx.—*M. P: Ton., Astring., Diur.*, and Antispas.

ERIGERON PHILADELPHICUM: Phila. Fleabane; and other species.—*M. P: The same as of the above.*

ERGOT: See *Secale*.

248 ERIGERON CANADENSE: Canada Fleabane; Scabious. (The Plant.)—PR: *Oleum Erigeronis*, gtt. ij-v. *Ext. Alcoholic*, grs. x-xx.—*M. P: Ton., Astring., Diur.*, and Antispas.

249 ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM: Water Eryngo; Button Snake-root. PR: *Eryngine*, grs. ij–iij. *Pulv. Eryngii*, grs. x–xx. *Decoct., Ad lib.* *Tinct.*, gtt. xx–xxx.—M. P: Alt., Diur., Stim., Diaph., and Expect.

250 ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM: European Centaury.—PR: *Decoct., Ad lib.*—M. P: Ton.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM: Adder's Tongue. (Bulb and leaves.) —PR: *Infus.*—M. P: Alt., Emol.

252. EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS: Wahoo. (Bark of root.)—PR: *Euonymine*, grs. j–iij. *Ext. Euonymi*, grs. v–x. *Pulv.*, grs. xv–xx. —M. P: Alt., Ton., Lax., and Expect.

253 EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM: White Snake-root.—PR: *Decoct. Eupatorii Arom., Ad lib.*—M. P: Diaph., Arom., Expect., and Antispas.

254. EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM: Boneset; Thoroughwort. (The tops.)—PR: *Ext. Eupatorii*, grs. iij–vj. *Infus.*—M. P: *Ean.*, Ton. and Aper. *Warm Infus.*, Diaph., and Emet.

255 EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM: Queen of the Meadow. (Root.)—PR: *Eupatorine*, grs. i–ij. *Decoct. Eupatorii Pur.*—M. P: Diur., Stim., and Ton.

256 EUPATORIUM TEUCRIFOLIUM: Wild Horehound. (Herb.)—PR: *Infus. Eupatorii Teucrif., Ad lib.*—M. P: Ton., Diur., Diaph., and Lax.

257 EUPHORBIA COROLLATA: Large Flowering Spurge. (Bark of root.)—PR: *Pulv. Euphorbiæ Cor.*, grs. ij–iv; as an Emetic, grs. xv–xx.—M. P: Expect., Emet., Diaph., and Epispas.

258 EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFOLIA: Large Spotted Spurge. (Leaves.) —PR: *Infus. Euphorbiæ Hyperic.*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Astring., Ton., slightly Narc.

259 EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA: American Ipecac. (Bark and root.) —PR: *Pulv. Euphorbiæ*, grs. ij–x.—M. P: Emet., Cath., Expect. and Diaph.

EUPHORBIUM. (The concrete resinous juice.)—M. P: Rubef., and Vesic.

261. EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS: Eye-bright. (Leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Euphrasiæ, Ad lib.*—M. P: Emol., and Stim. Used Topically in form of wash or poultice.

262. FABA SANCTI IGNATII: Bean of St. Ignatius.—PR. *Ext. Alcoh.*, gr. ¼–j. *Tr.* of Ext., gtt. v–x.—M. P: Nervo-Tonic. In increased doses, dangerous.

263. FEL BOVINUM: Prepared Beef's Gall.—Grs. i–x.—M. P Ton., in Dyspepsia.

264. FERRUM AMMONIATUM: Ammonio-chloride of Iron.—M. P: Restor., Aper. Grs. iij–x, in pill or solution.

265. FERRI AMMONIO-CITRAS: Ammonio-Citrate of Iron.—M. P: Stim., Restor. Grs. iij–v.

266. FERRI ARSENIAS: Arseniate of Iron.—M. P: Alt., in obstinate cutaneous diseases. Gr. 1-32–j, in pill.

267. FERRI ACETAS: Acetate of Iron.—Gtt. v–x. in water.—M. P: Ton.

268. FERRI BROMIDUM: Bromide of Iron.—PR: *Syrup.*—M.P: Ton. Alt. See U. S. Dispensatory, 1854, App.

269 FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUM: Saccharine Carbonate of Iron —Grs. v–xx, in pill.—M. P: Restor.

270. TINCT. FERRI CHLORIDI: Tinct. of Muriate of Iron.—Gtt. x–xx. —M. P: Alt., Ton., and Diur.

271. FERRI CITRAS: Citrate of Iron.—Grs. iv–x, in pill or solution —M. P: Restor.

272. FERRI CARBAZOTAS: Carbazotate of Iron.—M. P: Ton., Antiper., Nerv. Gr. ¼–¼, in pill.

273. FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS: Hypophosphite of Iron.—M. P: Ton., Stim. Gr. j–iv.

274. FERRI ET MAGNESIÆ CITRAS: Citrate of Iron and Magnesia.—M. P: Lax. Ton. Gr. v–x, in solution or pill.

275. FERRI NITRATIS LIQUOR: Solution of Nitrate of Iron —

M. P: Ton., Astring. Gtt. v-viij. Topically, as injection, in Leucorrhea and Diarrhea.—PR: *Syrup.*

276. FERRI ET QUINIÆ CITRAS: Citrate of Iron and Quinine.—Grs. v-x in pill or solution.—M. P: A valuable Tonic.

277. FERRI ET MORPHIÆ TARTRAS: Ferrotartrate of Morphia; Tartrate of Iron and Morphia.—Grs. ss-j.—M. P: Ton., and Sed.

278 FERRI ET QUINIÆ TARTRAS: Ferrotartrate of Quinine; Tartrate of Iron and Quinia.—Grs. ij-v.—M. P: Valuable Tonic.

279. FERRI FERROCYANURETUM: Ferrocyanuret of Iron; Prussian Blue; Prussiate of Iron.—Grs. i-v.—M. P: Ton., Sed., and Febr. Combined with *Salicine*, in Diarrhea, following Scarlatina.

280. FERRI IODIDUM: Iodide of Iron.—Grs. ¼-j, gradually increase to grs. ij-iv.—M. P: Ton., Alt., and Emm. Chronic cutaneous diseases.

281. LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI (FERRI IODIDI SYRUPUS): Syrup of Iodide Iron.—Gtt. x-xxx.—M. P: The same.

282. FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS: Pyrophosphate of Iron.—Preserved from change, and rendered tasteless, by dissolving in solution of Citrate of Ammonia: then formed into *Syrup*, or *Lozenges*, or combined with Wine of Peruvian Bark. Dose, of the Pyrophosphate, grs. iij-vj.—M. P: Ton., Stim. In Anæmia, Chlorosis, Chronic Urethritis, etc.

283. FERRI GLYCERO-IODIDUM: Iodide of Iron in Glycerine.—Gtt. xv-xxx.—M. P: Nutr., Ton., Alt., and Emm.

284. FERRI LACTAS: Lactate of Protoxide of Iron; Lactate of Iron.—Grs. i-v. Give in syrup, pill, or solution.—M. P: Ton., and Restor.

285. FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM: Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron: Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.—ʒss. Proportionate dose for children. Given in the moist state.

286. FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM: Black oxide of Iron.—Grs. v-x.—M. P: Restor.

287. FERRI PHOSPHAS: Phosphate of Iron.—Grs. i-iv.—M. P: Stim., Ton., and Restor.

288. FERRI PER-CHLORIDI: Per-Chloride of Iron. A valuable styptic.

289. FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS: Tartrate of Iron and Potassa.—M. P: Restor., Lax. Gr. iv-x, in solution.

290. FERRI PULVIS: Powder of Iron; Iron reduced by Hydrogen.—Grs. iij-vj—M. P: A valuable Ton.

291. FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM: Sesquioxide of Iron; Red oxide of Iron.—Grs. ij-vj.—M. P: Alt., and Restor.

292. FERRI SUBCARBONAS: Subcarbonate of Iron; Precipitated Carbonate of Iron.—Grs. x-xxx.—M. P: Ton., Alt., and Emm.

293. FERRI SULPHAS: Sulphate of Iron; Sulphate of Protoxide of Iron; Green vitriol; Copperas.—Grs. i-ij, in pill.—M. P: Alt., Ton. Astring. Topically, in herpes, etc.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUM: Dried Sulphate of Iron.—M. P: The same as of the above.

294. FERRI SULPHURETUM: Sulphuret of Iron.—Grs. i-iv.—M. P: A reliable Emm.

295. FERRI TANNAS: Tannate of Iron.—Grs. i-iij, in pill.—M. P: Ton., and Astring.

296. FERRI VALERIANAS: Valerianate of Iron.—Grs. i-iij, in pill.—M. P: Nervo-tonic.

297. FICUS CARICA: Fig.—M. P: Nutr., Lax., Dem.

298. FŒNICULUM VULGARE: Fennel. (Seeds.)—PR: *Oleum Fœniculi*, gtt. ij-v. *Pulv.*, grs. x-xv.—M. P: Carmin., and Stim.—The F. DULCE: Sweet Fennel; and F. OFFICINALE, possess similar properties.

299. FRAGARIA VESCA: Strawberry. (Leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Fragariæ, Ad. lib.*—M. P: Astring., and Ton. In diarrhea.

300. FRASERA CAROLINENSIS: American Colombo. (Root.)—PR: *Fraserine, grs. ij-iv. Pulv. Fraseræ*, grs. x-xx. *Infus.*, Ad. lib.—*M P: Ton., and Dcob.*

301. FRAXINUS SAMBUCIFOLIA: Black Ash. (Bark.)—P
Fraxini, Ad lib.—M. P: Alt., Astring., and Ton. Exte
cutaneous diseases.

302. F. ACUMINATA: White Ash. (Bark.)—PR: *Infus.*
Acu. Ad lib.—M. P: Cath., Diur.

303. F. POLYGAMIA: Common Ash.—PR: *Infus. Polyga*
freely.—M. P: Deob., Stim., Ton., and Anod.

304. FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTON: Corsican Moss.—PR: *P*
Helminth., grs. xx-xxx, in syrup. *Infus. Fucl Helmi*
per rectum for worms.—M. P: Anthel.

305. FULIGO LIGNI: Soot of wood.—PR: *Infus. Fuligini*
M. P: Alkaline, and Antispas.—*Ung. Fuliginis.*

306. FUMARIA OFFICINALIS: Fumitory. (Leaves.)—PR
Fumariæ, ʒij-iv. *Inspissated Expressed Juice*, ℈i-ij.—
and Diur.

307. GALBANUM: The concrete juice of an unknown pla
Resin.)—PR: *Pilulæ Galbani*, grs. v-x. Also triturated
or gum Arabic.—M. P: Stim., Expect., Antispas. Exte
various plasters.

308. GALIPEA OFFICINALIS: Angustura. (Bark.)—PR: *T*
pœa, gtt. v-xv. *Pulv. Gal.*, grs. v-x.—M. P: Ton., Feb
used, on account of adulteration with False Angustura
posed to be the bark of the *Strychnos Nux Vomica.*

309. GALIUM APARINE: Cleavers. (Herb.)—PR: *Inf*
ʒij-iv.—M. P: Diur., Refrig.

310. GAMBOGIA: Gamboge. (Gum Resin.)—PR: *Pulv.*
grs. i-v, in pill or Alkaline mixture.—M. P: A powerfull
Hydrag. Cath. Should not be used, except combined
matics and mild Cath.

311. GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS: Wintergreen. (Lea
Oleum Gaultheriæ, gtt. v-x. *Infus. Gaulth.*, ʒij-iv.—M.
Arom., Astring. Oil, Emm., Stim.

312. G. HISPIDULA: Cancer Wintergreen. Used in
Tinct., in scrofula; and to remove the carcinomatous
the system.

313. GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS: Yellow Jessamine.
PR: *Gelsemine*, grs. ss-ij *Tinct. Gelsemini*, gtt. iij-x, i
M. P: Sed., Anti-spas., Febr., Aper., Part.—In puerpera
sions during labor.

314. GENTIANA CATESBEI: Blue or American Gentian.
Uses: A good substitute for the foreign Gentian, and ma
in all respects in the same way.

315. GENTIANA LUTEA: Gentian. (Root.)—PR: *Gentia*
ss-j. *Ext. Gentianæ*, grs. ij-v. *Pulv. Gent.*, grs. x-xx
Gent., ʒi-ij.—M. P: Energetic Ton.

316. GENTIANA OCHROLEUCA: Marsh Gentian. (Root and
PR: *Syrup Gentianæ Ochroleucæ*, ʒss-j.—M. P: Bitter Ton.
Astring.

317. GERANIUM MACULATUM: Cranesbill. (Root.)—PR
Ext., gtt. xxx-ʒj. *Tinct. Geranii.* ʒi-ij. *Pulv. Geran.*, g
Decoct. Geran., ʒi-ij.—M. P: Powerful Astring. Used e
and internally in all cases where astringents are indicat
Geranio-tannic acid.] All chronic Mucous discharges.

318. GERARDIA PEDICULARIA: Bushy Gerardia. (He
Infus. Gerardiæ, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Sudor., Antisep., Sed. *Inf*
warm, Sudor.

319. GEUM RIVALE: Water Avens. G. VIRGINIANUM: Whit
(Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Gei*, grs. v-x. *Decoct. Gei*, ʒss-j.—M.
Astring.

320. GILLENIA TRIFOLIATA: Indian Physic. G. STIPULACE
man's root. (Properties of latter similar, but more act
effects.) (Bark of root.)—PR: *Pulv. Gillenia*, grs. ij-iv
Gill., ʒss-j.—M. P: Sudor., Expect., Ton. Large doses, E
Cath.

821. GLYCERINA: Glycerin; the sweet or basic principle of oils and fats.—ʒi–ij.—M. P: Stim., Antisep., Dem., Nutr.

822. GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA: Liquorice Root. (Root.)—PR: *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ*, grs. x–xx.—M. P: Dem.

823. GNAPHALIUM POLYCEPHALUM: White Balsam; Life Everlasting. (Herb.)—PR: *Infus. Gnaphalii*, ℥ij–iv; *Ext.*, grs. v–x.—M. P: Diaph., Pect., Astring. Colds, Coughs, and Inflammations.

824. GOODYERA PUBESCENS: Net-Leaf Plantain.—PR: *Infus. Goodyeræ*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Antiscrof. Externally, the fresh leaves, bruised or infused in new milk, are used as a poultice to scrofulous ulcers.

825. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM: Cotton-plant. (Inner bark of the root.)—PR: *Gossypine*, grs. ij–v; *Infus. Gossypii*, ℥ij.—M. P: Emm., Part., Abortive.

COTTON SEED.—PR: *Decoct. Gossypii Seminis*, ℥ij–iv. Infusion of flowers and leaves. Diur.

826 GUAIACUM OFFICINALE: Lignum Vitæ. (Wood and resin.)—PR: *Guiacine*, grs. i–v; *Tinct. Guiaci Ligni*, ℥ij–iv; *Tinct. Guiaci Resinæ*, ʒss–j; *Pulv. Guiaci Resinæ*, grs. v–x.—M P: Stim., Alt.; in large doses, Cath. Patient kept warm, Diaph.; kept cool, Diur.

827. GUNPOWDER: Composed of Nitre, Charcoal, and Sulphur.—M. P: Deob., Deterg., Alt.—Grs. v–x, followed by an Alterative. Externally, as an Ointment.

828. GUTTA PERCHA: Used in surgery for splints. Dissolved, used as a topical application in cutaneous affections and abrasions.

829. HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM: Logwood.—PR: *Decoct. Hæmatoxyli*, ℥ij–iv; *Ext. Hæmatox.*, grs. v–xx.—M. P: Ton., Astring.

830. HÆMOSPASIS: Dry Cupping.—A powerfully revulsive treatment, giving relief in many forms of disease, by attracting the blood to the surface.

831 HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA: Witch Hazel. (Bark and leaves.)—PR: *Hamameline*, grs. i–iv; *Decoct. Hamamelis*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Ton., Astring., Sed. Leaves used topically.

832. HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES: Pennyroyal. (Herb.)—PR: *Oleum Hedeomæ*, gtt. ij–x, on sugar, or in form of essence. *Infus. Hed.*, use freely, warm.—M. P: Stim., Diaph., Carmin., Emm.

833. HEDERA HELIX: Ivy. (Leaves, seeds, and berries.)—PR. *Hederine* (from the seeds), grs. 1-16th–¼.—M. P: Ton. Febr., Antiper. Powder of the leaves has been used. ℞ss–j.

834. HELENIUM AUTUMNALE: Sneezewort. (Plant.)—PR: *Decoct. Helenii*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Ton., Diaph.

835. HELIANTHEMUM CANADENSE (Cistus Canadensis): Frostwort; Rock Rose. (Herb.)—PR: *Helianthemine*, grs. ij–v. *Decoct. Helianthemi*. ℥ij–iv. *Fld Ext. Helianth.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Ton., Alt., Astring., Antiscrof. The HELIANTH. CORYMBOSUM (Frostweed) has the same properties.

836. HELIANTHUS ANNUUS: Sunflower. (Seed.)—PR: *Oleum Helianthi*, gtt. x–xv. *Decoct. Semin. Helianthi*, ℥ij–iv.—Expect., Diur., Emol.

837. HELLEBORUS NIGER: Black Hellebore. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Hellebori*, grs. iij–v. *Tinct. Helleb.*, ʒss–j. *Ext. Helleb.*, grs. i–ij.—M. P: Diur., Drastic Cath., Anthel., Emm.

838. HELONIAS DIOICA: False Unicorn; Drooping Starwort. (Root.)—PR: *Helonine*, grs. i–ij. *Pulv. Helonias*, grs. xv–xx. *Decoct. Helon.*, ℥ij–iv. *Ext. Helon.*, grs. ij–iv.—M. P: Ton., Diur., Restor.; in large doses, Emet.

839. HEMIDESMUS INDICUS: Indian Sarsaparilla. (Root.)—PR: *Infus. Hemidesmi*. ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Diur.

840. HEPATICA AMERICANA: Kidney Liver-leaf. HEPATICA ACUTILOBA: Heart Liver-leaf. (Plant.)—PR: *Infus. Hepatica, Ad lib.*—M. P: Dem., Ton., Astring.

841. HERACLEUM LANATUM: Masterwort. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Heraclei*, ʒi–ij. *Decoct.*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Stim., Antispas., Carmin.

342. HEUCHERA AMERICANA: American Sanicle; Alum-root. (Root.)—PR: *Ext. Heuchera*, grs. i–ij. *Infus. Heuch.*, ℥ss–j.—M. P: Powerful Astring.

343. HIERACIUM VENOSUM: Hawkweed. (Root and leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Hieracii.*, ʒij–iv.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Astring., Expect.

344. HIRUDO MEDICINALIS: Leech.—Leeches are used to relieve local obstructions of the circulation.

345. HUMULUS LUPULUS: Hops. (The strobiles or cones.)—PR *Lupulin*, grs. vj–x; *Tinct. Lupulinae*, ʒi–ij; *Oleum Lup. Ætheream*, gtt. ij–iv.—M. P: Ton., Antiper., Febr., Hypnotic, Antil.

346. HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS: Hydrangea. (Root.)—PR: *Hydrangine*, grs. ij–x; *Decoct. Hydrangeæ*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Diur., Deob., Lith.

HYDRARGYRUM: Mercury; Quicksilver.—Several preparations.

347. HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA: Mercury and Chalk.—Grs. i–v, Alt. grs. v–xv, Cath.

348. HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM: Chloride of Mercury; Calomel.—Gr. ¼–xv–xx.—M. P: Alt., Cath., and Anthel.

349. PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI (Merc., confect. rosæ, liquorice): Blue Pill.—Grs. i–iij–v–x.—M. P: Alt., Cath., Anthel.

350. HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM: Corrosive Sublimate.—Grs. 1-16th–⅛.

351. LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI: Liquid Corrosive Sublimate.—ʒss–ij, in mild liquids.

352. HYDRARGYRI SUB-IODIDUM: Subiodide of Mercury. Gr. 1-30, in pill—M. P: Alt.

353. HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM: Bromide of Mercury.—M. P: Alt., Irrit., Poison. Gr. 1-16, in pill.

354. HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM: Red Iodide of Mercury.—M. P: Alt., Irrit. Poison. Gr. 1-32–1-16, in pill or solution of alcohol.

355. HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM: Iodide of Mercury.—Gr. ¼–j.—Alt.

356. HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS: Golden Seal. (Root.)—PR: *Hydrastine*, grs i–v. *Hydrastin*, grs. iij–x. *Oleo-resinous Ext.*, grs. v–x.—M. P: Ton.; especially indicated for the mucous surfaces, and during convalescence from exhausting diseases. *Oleo-Res. Ext.*, Lax. Ton., and Diur.

357. HYOSCYAMUS NIGER: Henbane. (Leaves and seeds.)—PR: *Hyoscyamine*, gr. 1-16th. *Pulv. Hyoscyami*, grs. v–x. *Tinct.*, gtt. xx–ʒi. *Ext.*, grs. i–ij.—M. P: Anod., Hypnotic., Calm., Antispas.

358. HYPERICUM PERFORATUM: St. John's-wort. (Top and flowers.)—PR: *Infus. Hyperici*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Astring., Diur., Sed.

359. HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS: Hyssop. (Top and leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Hyssopi*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Stim., Arom., Carmin.

360. IBERIS AMARA: Bitter Candy tuft. (Seeds.)—PR: *Pulv. Iberis*, grs. i–ij.—M. P: Sed., Diur.; large dose, Emet.

361 ICTODES FŒTIDUS: See SYMPLOCARPUS FŒTIDUS.

362. ILEX OPACA: American Holly. Several species. (Leaves.)—PR: *Ilicine*, grs. v–x. *Infus. Ilicis*, ʒi–ij. *Pulv. Ilicis*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Ton., Febr., Antiper.

363. IMPATIENS PALLIDA: Jewelweed. Several species. (Herb.)—PR: *Decoct. Impatientis*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Deterg., Diur.

364. INULA HELENIUM: Elecampane. (Root.)—PR: *Inuline*, grs. ij–iv. *Decoct. Helenii*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Expect.

365. IODINUM: Iodine.—An elementary, non-metallic substance existing in many marine vegetables.—Gr. ¼–ss. *Tinct.*, gtt. v–x, twice a-day.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Alt., Diur., Emm., Diaph.

366. SULPHURIS IODIDUM: Iodide of Sulphur.—M. P: Topically, Ung.

367. IPOMÆA JALAPA: Jalap. (Root.)—PR: *Jalapine*, gr. ij–x. *Pulv. Jalapæ*, grs. xv–xxx. *Tinct. Jal.*, ʒi–iv.—M. P: Hydrag. Cath., operating briskly.

368. IRIS VERSICOLOR: Blue Flag. (Root.)—PR: *Irisine*, grs. ss–ij; *Iridin*, grs. j–v; *Tinct. Iridis*, gtt. x–ʒj.—M. P: Alt., Diur., Cath., Sial., Anthel.

369. IRIS FLORENTINA: Florentine Orris. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Ad lib.*—M. P: Diur. Used in powder for the teeth, and for maintaining the discharge from issues.

370. JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA: Twin-leaf. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Jeffersoniæ*, ℥ij–iv; *Tinct.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Diur., Alt., Antispas., Stimulating Diaph.

371. JUGLANS CINEREA: Butternut. (Inner bark of root.)—PR: *Juglandin*, grs. i–iv; *Fl. Ext.*, gtt. xxx; *Ext. Juglandis*, grs. x–xx M. P: Alt., Cath., Anthel.

372. JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS: Juniper. (Berries.)—PR: *Oleum Juniperi*, gtt. i–ij.—M. P: Diur., Stim., Carmin.

373. JUNIPERUS SABINA: Savin. (Tops and leaves.)—PR: *Oleum Sabinæ*, gtt. ij–iv; *Decoct Sab.*, ℥ss–j; *Pulv. Sab.*, grs. v–xv.—M. P Emm., Diur., Diaph., Anthel., Abortive.

374. JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA: Red Cedar. (Leaves and excrescences.)—PR: *Oleum Juniperi Virginianæ*, gtt. ij–x; *Pulv. Junip.*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Diur., Emm., Stim., Anthel.

375. KALMIA LATIFOLIA: Sheep Laurel. (Leaves.)—PR: *Tinct. Kalmiæ*, gtt. x–xv; *Decoct.*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Sed., Antisyphilitic, and Astring.

376. KINO (the inspissated juice of the *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, and other plants).—PR: *Tinct. Kino*, ʒss–j; *Pulv.*, grs. x–xx.—M. P: Active Astring.

377. KRAMERIA TRIANDRIA: Rhatany. (Root.)—PR: *Ext. Krameriæ*, grs. v–x; *Pulv.*, grs. x–xx; *Tinct.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Powerful Astring., and slightly Ton.

KALI. See *Potassa*.

378. LACTUCA SATIVA: Lettuce; LACTUCA VIROSA: Strong-scented Lettuce. (Herb and inspissated juice.)—PR: *Lactucine*, gr. ss–j; *Lactucarium*, grs. v–xx.—The L. SCARIOLA and L. ALTISSIMA furnish the most energetic article of Lettuce-Opium; dose, grs. i–iv.—M. P: Calm. and Anti-irritant Sopor. Often superior to Morphine for producing sleep.

379. LARIX AMERICANA: American Larch; Tamarac. (Bark.)—PR: *Decoct. Pini Pendulæ*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Deob. Diur.

380. LAURUS SASSAFRAS: Sassafras. (Bark of root.)—PR: *Oleum Sassafras*, gtt. ij–v, on sugar. *Infus. Sass.*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Stim Diur., Alt., Diaph., Carmin.

381. LAVANDULA VERA: Lavender. (Flowers.)—PR: *Oleum Lavandulæ*, gtt. i–v.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Carmin.

382. LAVANDULA SPICA: Broad-leafed Lavender.—The Oil of Spike is obtained from this species. Seldom used in medicine.

383. LEDUM LATIFOLIUM: Labrador Tea. (Leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Ledi Latifolii*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Pect., Ton., Alt.

384. LEDUM PALUSTRE: Marsh Tea.—Slightly Narc., and possesses similar, but more energetic, properties. Uses the same as of 383.

385. LEONURUS CARDIACA: Motherwort. (Tops and leaves.)—PR: *Leonurine*, gr. i–ij; *Ext. Leonuri Cardiacæ*, grs. iij–v; *Decoct.*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Emm., Calm., Nerv., Antispas., Lax. Valuable in suppression of lochia, or after-pains.

386. LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA: Leptandria; Black-root. (Root.)—PR: *Leptandrine*, grs. i–iv; *Ext. Lep.*, grs. i–iv; *Decoct.*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Ton., Antiper., Alt., Antisep., Aper., Chol.

387. LEUCANTHEMUM VULGARE: White Weed. (Leaves and Flowers.) PR: *Decoct. Leucanthemi, Ad lib.*—M. P: Ton., Diur., Antispas.

388. LIATRIS SPICATA: Button Snake-root. (Root.)—PR: *Liatrine*, gr. ij–v. *Tinct. Liatris Spicatæ*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Ton., Stim., Diur., Emm.

389. LIGUSTRUM VULGARE: Privet. (Leaves.)—PR: *Pulv. Ligustri*, ℈i–ij. *Decoct.*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Astring., Ton., Stim.

390. LILIUM CANDIDUM: Meadow Lily; White Lily. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct Lilii*, use freely.—M. P: Mucilag., Dem., Ton., Astring.

391. LINUM USITATISSIMUM: Flaxseed. (Seeds.)—PR: *Oleum Lin* ℥i–ij, twice a-day, for piles. *Infus., Ad lib.*—M. P: Dem., Emol.

392. LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA: Sweet Gum. (Concrete Juice. —PR: *Tinct. Liquidambar*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Stim., Pect., Bals.

393. LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA: Tulip-tree; White-wood. (Bark. —PR: *Liriodendrine*, gr. iij–vj. *Pulv. Liriodendri*, ℈i–iij. *Tinct* ʒss–j.—M. P: Arom., Stim., Ton.

394. LOBELIA INFLATA: Lobelia; Indian Tobacco. (Leaves an Seed.)—PR: *Lobeline*, gr. ¼–j. *Oleum Lobeliæ*, gtt. 1-12th to 1-6th *Pulv. Sem. Lobeliæ*, grs. x–xv. *Tinct.*, ʒss–ij.—M. P: Emet Nauseant, Expect., Relaxant Diaph., Antispas., Narc.

395 LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS: Bugleweed. (Leaves and top.)—PR *Tinct. Dilut. Lycopi.*, ℥i–ij.—*Fl. Ext.*, gtt. xxx–ʒj.—M. P: Sed Ton., Astring., slightly Narc. Has cured *Diabetes* when othe means failed.

396. LYTHRUM SALICARIA: Purple Willow; Loosestrife. (Herb. —PR: *Pulv. Lythri*, ʒss–j. *Decoct.*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Astring., Dem.

397. LYTHRUM VERTICILLATUM, or *Decodon*, possesses similar pro erties. Said to be abortive.

398. MACROTYS RACEMOSA (*Cimicifuga Racemosa*): Black C hosh. (Root.)—PR: *Macrotine* (Dr. King has used the term *Cim cifugin*), grs. i–iv. *Pulv. Macrotys*, ℈i–ij. *Tinct. Macrot.*, gt x–xxx.—M.P: Emm., Alt., Ton., Antiper., Nerv.

399. MAGNESIA (*Magnesia Usta*): Magnesia.—PR: *Calcined Ma nesia*, ʒss–j, as a LAX. As an Antac., or Antil., grs. x–xxx.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS: Carbonate of Magnesia.—Use as above.- As Cath., ʒi–ij.

400. MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS: Sulphate of Magnesia; Epsom Salts.- M. P: Refrig., Cath., Diur.—ʒij–vj, in water.

401. MAGNOLIA GLAUCA: Magnolia.—PR: *Magnoline*, grs. ij–i *Pulv. Magnoliæ*, ʒss–j. *Tinct.*, ʒij–iij.—M. P: Antiper, Diaph Ton., Arom.

402. MAGNESII CHLORIDUM: Chloride of Magnesium.—M. Chol., Purg., ʒ ij–iv, in as much water.

403. MALVA SYLVESTRIS: Common Mallow. (Herb.)—PR: *Infu Malvæ*, used freely.—M. P: Emol., Dem.

MALVA ROTUNDIFOLIA: Low Mallow.—Properties and uses t same.

404. MANGANESII ARSENIAS: Arseniate of Manganese.—Gr. 1 3-t 1-20th, in pill.—M. P: Alt., Antiper.

405. MANGANESII BINOXIDUM: Binoxide of Manganese.—G j–iij, in pill.—M. P: Cumulative Poison, Alt.

406. MANGANESII CARBONAS: Carbonate of Manganese.—M. Stim., Antisep., and Hepat. Grs. ij–v. Chol.; grs. x–xx.

407. MANGANESII CHLORAS: Chlorate of Manganese.—M. P: Stim Alt., grs. ij–v. Chol., grs. x–xx.

408. MANGANESII CITRAS: Citrate of Manganese.—Grs. v–x.— P: Lax., Alt., Hepat., Chol., and Ton.

409. MANGANESII FERRO-IODIDUM: Iodide of Iron and Manganes —PR: *Syr*, gtt. x–xx.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Restor., Emm.

410. MANGANESII IODIDUM: Iodide of Manganese.—Gr. ½–j, pill or syrup, gradually increase to grs. ij.—M. P: Power Alt., and Stim., for the absorbent and glandular systems. A as a Hepat.

411. MANGANESII HYPOPHOSPHIS: Hypophosphite of Mang nese.—M. P: Alt., Stim., Ton. Gr. j–ij.

412. MANGANESII LACTAS: Lactate of Manganese.—Gr. iij–v. M. P: Chol., Restor., Stim.

413. MANGANESII MALAS: Malate of Manganese.—Gr. v–x. M. P: Chol., Ton.

414. MANGANESII PHOSPHAS: Phosphate of Manganese.—Gr j–v.—M. P: Stim., Antispas., and Hepat.

415. MANGANESII SULPHAS: Sulphate of Manganese.—Grs. x.—*M. P: Stim., Alt.*, and Chol In Salt Rheum and all chron *cutaneous diseases.*

416. MANGANESII TARTRAS: Tartrate of Manganese.—Grs. ij–v.—M. P: Alt., Ton. Used in the same diseases as the Chlorate of Manganese.

417. MANGANESII VALERIANAS: Valerianate of Manganese.—Grs. iv–viij.—M. P: Ton., Nerv., Hepat., Restor., Alt.

Remark.—All these preparations of Manganese are efficient stimulants to the Glandular and Lymphatic systems, to the alimentary canal, and particularly to the Liver.

418. MARANTA ARUNDINACEA: Arrow-root. (The Fecula of the Rhizoma.)—Uses: Nutr., Dem.

419. MARRUBIUM VULGARE: Hoarhound. (Herb.)—PR: *Syrup. Marrubii*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Expect., Diur. All chronic Pulmonary affections.

420. MARUTA COTULA (Anthemis Cotula): Mayweed. (Flowers.)—PR: *Infus. Anthemidis Cotulæ*, ʒi–iv. *Ext.*, grs. ij–iv.—M. P Ton., Emet., Emm., Antispas., Epispas.

MATRICARIA. See ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

421. MEL: Honey. (Product of the Apis Mellifica.)—M. P: Antisep., Diur., Nutr., Dem.

422. MELIA AZEDARACH: Pride of China. (Fresh bark of the root.)—PR: *Decoct. Concent. Meliæ*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Anthel.; large doses, Emet. Narc.

423. MELISSA OFFICINALIS: Balm. (Herb.)—PR: *Oleum Melissæ*, gtt. v–x. *Infus. Melis.*, used freely.—M. P: Stim., Diaph., Antispas.

424. MENISPERMUM CANADENSE: Yellow Parilla. (Root.)—PR: *Menisperine*, grs. ij–iv. *Decoct. Menispermi*, ʒij–iv.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Nerv., LAX. Scrofulous, cutaneous, rheumatic, and mercurial diseases.

425. MENTHA PIPERITA: Peppermint. (Herb.)—PR: *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*, gtt. iv–viij.—M. P: Diffusive Stim., Antispas., Carmin., Antiem.

426. MENTHA VIRIDIS: Spearmint.—(Herb.)—PR: *Oleum Menthæ Viridis*, gtt. iv–viij. *Tinct.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Diur., Stim., Carmin., Antiem., Antispas., Rubef.

427. MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA: Buckbean. (Leaves and root.)—PR: *Menyanthine*, grs. i–ij. *Ext. Menyanthis*, grs. v–x. *Pulv.*, grs. xx–xxx. *Inf.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Astring.; in large doses, Cath.

428. MITCHELLA REPENS: Partridge-berry. (Vine.)—PR: *Mitchelline*, grs. ij–vj. *Ext. Mitchellæ*, grs. i–vj. *Concent. Decoct.*, ʒij–iv.—M. P: Part., Diur., Astring., Ton.

429. MOMORDICA ELATERIUM: Wild Cucumber. (Elaterium, the prepared juice of the Fruit.)—PR: *Elaterine*, gr. 1-16th–1-12th. *Clutterbuck's Elaterine*, gr. 1-10th–1-8th.—M. P: Powerful Hydrag. Cath.

430. MONARDA PUNCTATA: Horsemint. (Herb.)—PR: *Oleum Monardæ* (of the Essence), gtt. x–xxx. A Crystalline substance, called *Monardine*, is given, gr. iv–vj. *Infus. Monardæ, Ad lib.*—M. P: Stim., Antispas., Antiem.

431. MONOTROPA UNIFLORA: Ice Plant. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Monotropæ*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Antiper., Ton., Sed., Nerv.

432. MORUS RUBRA: Red mulberry; and other species. (Fruit and Bark.)—PR: *Juice.*—Prop.: Nutr., Refrig., LAX.

433. MOSCHUS: Musk.—(Pure,) gr. ¼–ss. (Common), grs. v–x.—M. P: Stim., Antispas.

434. MUCUNA PRURIENS: Cowhage. (Bristles of Pods.)—ʒi–ij, in syrup or molasses. Follow with Purg., in an hour.—M. P: Mechanical Anthel.

435. MYRICA CERIFERA: Bayberry. (Bark and wax.)—PR: *Myricine*, obtained from the Bark, grs. ij–x. *Decoct. Myricæ*, ʒij–iv. *Pulv.*, grs. x–xxx.—M. P: Astring., Stim.; large doses, Emet. Of the Wax, ʒi.—M. P: Astring., and slightly Narc. Externally, Ung.

436. MYRISTICA MOSCHATA: Nutmeg. (Kernels of Fruit and

Mace.)—PR: *Pulv. Myristicæ*, grs. v–x. *Tinct.* ℥i–ij. *Oleum* gtt. i–iij.—M. P: Both Nutmeg and Mace, Arom., Stim., Astring.

437. MYROSPERMUM PERUIFERUM: Balsam of Peru.—PR: Balsam of Peru, diffused in a mucilage of Gum Arabic, gtt. x–xx.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Expect. Externally, Emplastra. Chronic diseases of the pulmonary, intestinal, and urinary mucous surfaces. *Ethereal Tinct.*, inhaled in Asthma and Consumption.

438 MYROSPERMUM TOLUIFERUM: Balsam of Tolu.—PR: *Tinct. Tolutani*, ʒi–ij. *Syrup.*, ʒi–ij. In substance, grs. x–xx.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Expect. Ethereal Tinct., inhaled. Chronic diseases, same as 369.

439. MYRTUS PIMENTA: Pimento; Allspice. (Unripe berries.)—PR: *Oleum Pimentæ*, gtt. ij–v. *Pulv. Pim.*, grs. x–xx. *Tinct.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Warm Arom. Stim., Carmin.

440. NABALUS ALBUS: Lion's Foot. (Plant.)—PR: *Infus. Nabali*, used as an antidote to the virus of poisonous serpents. Topically, to cutaneous diseases and wounds.

441. NAPHTHALIN: Obtained from Coal-tar.—Gr. v–xx, in syrup or emulsion.—M. P: Stim., Expect.

442. NECTANDRA RODIÆI: Bebeeru.—PR: *Bebeerine*, grs. i–iij, as a tonic and grs. v–x, as a febrifuge.—M. P: Ton. and Antiper.

443. NEPETA CATARIA: Catnip. (Blossoms and leaves.)—PR: *Oleum Nepetæ*, gtt. v–x. *Infus. Nepetæ, Ad. lib.*—M. P: Diaph., and Carmin. The Oil, Antispas., Emm., and Diur. Expressed juice, ʒiij, three times a-day, for Amenorrhea.

444. NEPETA GLECHOMA: Ground Ivy. (Leaves.)—PR: *Glechomine*, grs. ij–iv. *Infus. Glechomæ*, ʒi–ij. *Pulv.*, ʒss–j.—M. P: Nerv., Stim., Ton., and Pect.

445. NICOTIANA TABACUM: Tobacco. (Leaves.)—PR: *Ung. Tabaci*, Inspissated juice, used topically.—M. P: Acro-narcotic poison Medicinally a Sed., Emet., Expect., Disc., Antispas., and Sial. *Infus.*, gtt. xx–xl. *Emet.*, *Pulv.*, grs. iv–vj. To be used with extreme caution.

446. NICCOLI SULPHAS: Sulphate of Nickel.—Gr. i–ij, in pill.—M. P: Ton.

447. NYMPHÆA ODORATA: White Pond-Lily. (Root.)—PR: *Infus. Nymphææ*, ʒij–iv.—M. P: Astring., Dem., Anod., and Antiacrof. Externally, Cataplasm.

448. NUPHAR ADVENA: Yellow Pond-Lily. (Root.)—M. P: The same as the above.

449. ŒNANTHE PHELLANDRIUM (Phellandrium Aquaticum): Water Fennel. (Seeds.)—PR: *Pulv. Seminis Phellandrii*, grs. v–x gradually increased in 24 hours to ʒss.—M. P: Stim., Expect., Alt., Diur., Narc. The Œanthe Crocata, or Dead Tongue, is a very energetic narc. poison.

450. ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS: Tree Primrose. (Bark and twigs.)—PR: *Decoct. Biennis*, ʒij–iv.—M. P: Mucilag., Diur., Alt., slightly acrid.

451. OLEUM BERGAMOTÆ.—PR: Ung., and in Perfumery.

452. OLEUM BUBULUM: Neatsfoot Oil.—M. P: Emol., Relaxant.

453. OLEUM CAJEPUTI: Oil of Cajeput.—Gtt. i–iij, in emulsion.—M. P: Highly Stim., Sudor. Topically, in painful affections.

454. OLEUM CODIS: Oil of Codi.—Externally, in cutaneous diseases.

455. OLEUM MORRHUÆ: Cod-liver Oil. (Obtained from the liver of the Gadus Morrhua).—ʒss–j.—M. P: Nutr., Alt.

456. OLEUM OLIVÆ: Olive Oil; Sweet Oil. (From the fruit of the *Olea Europæa.*)—As a LAX., ʒss–j–ij.—M. P: Nutr., Emol., LAX. Dem., Anthel.

457. OLEUM RICINI: Castor Oil. (From the seed of the *Ricinus Communis.*)—ʒij–ʒss–j.—M. P: Cath.

458. OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ: Oil or Spirit of Turpentine.—Gtt. v–x–xx.—M. P: Irrit., Stim., Cath., Diur., Anthel.; and in chronic mucous discharges, Astring.

459. OLEUM TIGLII: Croton Oil. (From the seeds of Croton *Tiglium*.)—Gtt. ½-j, on sugar.—M. P: Irrit., Hydrag., Cath. Large doses, dangerous poison. Constipation attending comatose conditions.

460. OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM: Rectified Oil of Amber. —M. P: Stim., Antispas. Gtt. v-x.

461. ONOSMODIUM VIRGINIANUM: False Gromwell. (Root and seed.)—PR: *Infus. Onosmodii*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Lith., Diur.

462. ORIGANUM VULGARE: Origanum; Wild Marjoram. (Herb.) —PR: *Oleum Origani*, gtt. ij-v; *Infus. Origan.*, use freely.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Emm. The Oil, Rubef.

- ORIGANUM MAJORANA: Sweet Marjoram, possesses properties similar to those of the above.

463. ORNUS EUROPÆA: Manna-tree; Flowering Ash. (The concrete juice.)—For children, ʒi-ij; for adults, ℥i-ij.—M. P: Gentle Lax.

464. OROBANCHE VIRGINIANA: Beech-drops; Cancer-root. (Plant.) —PR: *Pulv. Orobanchis*, grs. x-xx; *Decoct.*, use freely.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Astring.

465. OSMORRHIZA LONGISTYLIS (Uraspermum Claytoni): Sweet Cicely. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Osmorrhizæ*, ℥ij-iv; *Pulv. Osmorr.*, grs. x-xx.—M. P: Arom., Stom., Carmin., Expect.

466. OSMUNDA REGALIS: Buckhorn Brake; Royal Flowering Fern. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Osmundæ*, ℥ss-i.—M. P: Mucilag., Styp., Ton.

467. OSTRYA VIRGINICA: Iron-wood. (Inner wood and inner bark.)—PR: *Ostryine*, grs. i-iv; *Decoct.*, ℥i-ij.—M. P: Antiper., Ton., Alt.

468. OXALIS ACETOSELLA: Wood Sorrel. (Whole herb.)—This and other species of sorrel are Refrig. and Diur.

469. PÆONIA OFFICINALIS: Peony. (Root.)—PR: *Infus. Pæoniæ*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Ton., Antispas.

470. PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM: Ginseng. (Root.)—PR: *Infus. Panacis*, ℥ij-iv; *Pulv.*, grs. x-xxx.—M. P: Ton., Stim.

471. PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM: Poppy. (Concrete juice of the unripe capsules.)—Opium.—PR: *Pulv. Opii*, grs. ¼-ij; *Tinct. Opii* (Laudanum), gtt. x-xxx.—Basic Principles of Papaver. *Morphia and its salts*, gr. 1-16th-¼; *Narcotine*, grs. ij-iij; *Codeia*, grs. i-ij.—M. P: Stim., Narc., Sed., Antispas., Febr., Diaph., Anod.

472. MORPHIA: Morphine.—Gr. 1-16th-¼.

473. PARTHENIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM: Cutting Almonds. (Root.) —PR: *Infus.*, cold, ℥ ij-iv.—M. P: Diur., Arom., Ton., Stim.

474. PETROLEUM: two kinds; *Liquid*, Naphtha; *Solid*, Asphaltum.—That obtained from the West Indies, called Barbadoes Tar; that from Seneca Lake, N. Y.; Seneca, or Rock Oil.—Gtt. x-xxx—M. P: Internally, Stim., Antispas., Sudor., Anthel. Externally, Stim., Emol.

475. PHLORYDZINE: A principle obtained chiefly from the Apple-tree: found also in the Pear, Plum, and Cherry. The bark of the root is the part used. It is successfully used in cases of delicate constitution, where the stomach will hardly tolerate bark, quinine, saliciue, &c.: also of patients recovering from debilitating disease, and needing a tonic treatment. Dose for adults, gr. v-x, three or four times a day. It is nearly insoluble in water, but is elegantly prepared by adding to a four-ounce mixture containing thirty grains of Phlorydzine, one or two drachms of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. This not only renders the mixture transparent, but adds to its beneficial effect. M. P: Antiper., Ton.

476. PHOSPHORUS: *Alcoholic Tinct.*, containing grs. ij per ounce, gtt. i-ij in mucilag.—M. P: Diffusible Stim., Excitant., Aphrodisiac.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. See ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.

477. PHYSALIS VISCOSA: Ground Cherry. (Berries.)—PR: *Infus.*, or juice, ℥i-ij.—M. P: Ton., Lax., Sed., Diur.

478. PHYSALIS ALEKKENGI: Winter Cherry. (Stalk and root.)— PR: *Physaline*, grs. ij-v.—M. P: Ton., Antiper.

479. PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA: Poke; Garget, Scoke. (Roots, leaves, and berries.)—PR: *Phytolaccine*, gr. ¼-j. *Fluid Ext.*, gtt. x-xx. *Ext. Phytolaccæ*, grs., ij. *Pulv.*, grs. iij-v. *Tinct.*, ʒ i.—M. P: Alt., Aper, slightly Narc.; in large doses, Emet., Cath. Leaves Cath., in *Infus.*, ʒ i-ij. Inspissated juice of leaves used in cancers and ulcers.

480. PHYTOLLACCA BERRIES.—PR: *Succus Inspissatus Bacc. Phytolaccæ*, gtt. x-xx. Alt., in chronic rheumatism.

481. PICRÆNA EXCELSA: Quassia. (Wood.)—PR: *Quassine*, gr. ½-ss. *Infus. Quassiæ*. ʒi-iij.—M. P: Ton., Febr., Antisep., Anthel. Convalescence from exhausting diseases.

482. PIMPINELLA ANISUM: Anise. (Seed.)—PR: *Ol. Anisi*, gtt. ij-v. *Pulv. Anisi*, grs. xx-xxx.—M. P: Arom., Carmin., Antispas.

483. PINUS PALUSTRIS: Long-leaved Pine; Yellow Pitch Pine. (Concrete juice.) See OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

PINUS PENDULA: See LARIX AMERICANA.

484. PIPER ANGUSTIFOLIUM: Matico. (Leaves and flowering tops.) —PR: *Oleum Matico*, gtt. v-x. *Maticine*, grs. i-ij. *Pulv. Matico* ʒi-ij. *Infus.*, ʒi-ij. *Tinct.*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Arom., Ton., Stim., Diur., Styp.

485. PIPER CUBEBA: Cubebs. (Berries.)—PR: *Cubebine*, grs. i-ij. *Oleum Cubebæ*, gtt. x-xx. *Pulv. Cubebæ*, ʒss-i. *Tinct.*, ʒi-ij. *Ethereal Ext.*, grs. i-ij.—M. P: Stim., Expect., Stom., Carmin.

486. PIPER LONGUM: Long Pepper. PIPER NIGRUM: Black Pepper. (Dried unripe berries.)——PR: *Piperine*, grs. i-iv. *Ext. Alcoholicum*, grs. i-ij. *Pulv.*, grs. v-x.—M. P: Carmin., Stim.

487. PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA: Jamaica Dogwood. (Bark of Root.) —PR: *Tinct.*, gtt. x-xx.—M. P: Narc., Sopor. Cures Toothache.

488. PISTACIA LENTISCUS: Lentisk. (Concrete resinous exudation; Mastich.)—M. P: Used as a masticatory, to sweeten the breath and strengthen the gums; also to fill decayed teeth.

489. PIX LIQUIDA: Tar. (Obtained from wood of Pinus Palustris, and other species of Pinus.)—Tar yields by distillation pyroligneous acid, and oil of tar, which contains oil of turpentine, paraffine eupione, creasote, picamar, capnomor, and pittacal.—M. P: Pect., Stim., Diur. *Ung. Picis Liquidæ.*

490. PIX NIGRA: Black Pitch.—Grs. v-x, in pill.—M. P: Stim., Ton. Externally, Ung.

491. PLANTAGO CORDATA: Water Plantain. (Root.)—PR: *Plantagine*, grs. ij-v. *Ext. Plantaginis Hydro-alcoholicum*, grs. x-xv. *Infus.*, ij-iv.—M. P: Antispas., Antiem., Anod., Astring. Externally, poultice in inflammations.

492. PLANTAGO MAJOR: Common Plantain. (Root, tops, leaves.) —PR: *Majorine*, grs. ij-v. *Succus Inspissatus Plantag. Maj.*, ʒss-i.—M. P: Alt., Deob., Anod., Refrig., Diur., Antisep., Astring. Externally, Ung.

493. PLUMBI ACETAS: Acetate of Lead; Sugar of Lead; grs. i-ij.—M. P: Astring., Sed., Styp.—*Collyr.*: Plumbi Acet., grs. ij; Aqua Dest., ʒi. *Lotio:* Plumb. Acet., ʒi; Aq. Dest., ʒij; Acid. Acet. Dil., ʒi. M.

494. PLUMBI IODIDUM: Iodide of Lead.—Gr. ¼-i.—Alt., in scrof. tumors. Active poison.

495. PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM: Red Oxide of Lead; Red Lead. —PR: See *Emplast. Plumbi Comp.*

496. PLUMBI SUBCARBONAS (*Carbonas Plumbi*): Carbonate of Lead.—M. P: Astring., Sed. Used externally only.

497. PLUMBI TANNAS: Tannate of Lead.—Topically, in white swelling.

498. PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM: Mandrake; May-apple. (Root.)—PR: *Podophylline* (crystalline substance), gr. ¼-j; *Fluid Ext.*, gtt. xxx-ʒi. PODOPHYLLIN (Resinoid principle), grs. ¼-ij; *Ext. Hydro-alcoholicum*, grs. i-vj.—M. P: Cath., Emet., Alt., Anthel., *Hydrag.*, *Sial.*, Deob, Chol.

499. POLEMONIUM REPTANS: American Greek-Valerian. (Root.)—PR: *Infus. Polemonii*, ℥ij-vj; *Tinct. dilut.*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Alt., Diaph., Astring.

500. POLYGALA RUBELLA: Bitter Polygala. (Root and herb.)—PR: *Infus. Polygalæ Rubellæ*, ℥i-ij.—M. P: Small doses, Ton., large doses, Lax., Diaph.

501. POLYGALA SENEGA: Seneca Snake-root. (Root.)—PR: *Senegine*, gr. ss-i; *Pulv. Senegæ*, grs. x-xv; *Infus.*, ℥ss-i; *Ext.*, gr i-iv.—M. P: Sial., Expect., Diur., Diaph., Emm.

502. POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM: Water Pepper; Smartweed. (Herb.)—PR: *Infus.*, ℥ij-iv; *Saturated Tinct.*, ʒi-ij; *Ext.*, grs. iv-vj.—M. P: Stim., Diur., Emm., Antisep., Diaph., Rubef.

503. POLYGONUM AVICULARE: Knot Grass. (Whole Plant.)—PR: *Infus. Polygoni Avicul.*, *Ad lib.*—M. P: Antispas., Anod., Carmin.

504. POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM: Common Buckwheat. (The flour.) PR: Poultice, to recall the flow of milk in the breasts of nursing women.

505. POLYPODIUM VULGARE: Polypody; Female Fern. (Roots and tops.)—PR: *Pulv. Polypodiæ*, ʒi-ij; *Decoct.*, ℥i-ij.—M. P: Pect., Dem., Cath., Anthel.

506. POLYTRYCHUM JUNIPERUM: Hair-cap Moss; Ground Pine. Robin's Rye. (Whole Plant.)—PR: *Infus.* ℥ij-iij.—M. P: Valuable Diur., in Dropsy.

507. POPULUS BALSAMIFERA: Balsam Poplar; Tacamahaca. (Buds.)—PR: *Tinct. Populi Balsam.*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Stim., Ton., Diur., Antispas.

508. POPULUS CANDICANS: Balm of Gilead. (Buds.)—PR: Properties and uses almost identical with those of the above.

509. POPULUS NIGRA: Black Poplar. (Young Buds.)—PR: *Unguent. Populi. Tinct.*, ʒi-ij. Used in chronic diseases of the lungs.

510. POPULUS TREMULOIDES: American Poplar; Aspen; White Poplar. (Bark.)—PR: *Populine*, grs. i-v; *Ext. Populi Trem.*, grs. ij-x; *Infus.*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Ton., Antiper., Febr., Diur., Nerv.

511. POTASSÆ ACETAS: Acetate of Potassa; Foliated earth of Tartar.—PR: *Solutio*, ℈i-ij, in water.—M. P: Diur., Antil., Alt.

512. POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR; Fowler's Solution—M. P; Alt., Febr. Gtt. v-x.

513. POTASSÆ BICARBONAS: Bicarbonate of Potassa.—PR: *Solutio*, gtt. x-xx, Antac., Antil.; ʒi-ij, Diur.

514. POTASSÆ BICHROMAS: Bichromate of Potassa.—M P: Irrit. Caust. Externally.

515. POTASSÆ BISULPHAS: Bisulphate of Potassa; Sal enixum.—PR: *Solutio*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Lax., Ton.

516. POTASSÆ BITARTRAS: Bitartrate of Potassa; Cream of Tartar—As a Cath., ʒiv-vj; as an Aper., ʒi-ij.—M. P: Refrig., Diur. Cath.

517. POTASSÆ CARBONAS: Carbonate of Potassa.—PR: *Solutio*, gr. v-xx.—M. P: Antac., Antil., Diur.

518. POTASSÆ CARBONATIS LIQUOR. Gtt. x-xxx.—M. P: Antac., Antil., Diur.

519. POTASSÆ CHLORAS: Chlorate of Potassa.—PR: *Solutio*, full strength, ʒi-iv.—M. P: Refrig., Diur., and a valuable Alt.

520. POTASSÆ HYDRAS: Hydrate of Potassa; Caustic Potash.—M. P: Externally, powerfully corrosive. Internally, grs. i-ij, in solution. M. P: Antac., Antil., Diur.

521. POTASSÆ HYPERMANGANAS: Hypermanganate of Potash.—Grs. i-iv.—M. P: Hep., Ton., Lax., Alter.

522. POTASSÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS: Hypophosphite of Potash.—M. P: Alt., Stim., grs. j-iv.

523. POTASSÆ NITRAS: Nitrate of Potassa; Saltpetre; Nitre.—M. P: In grs. x-xx, Sed., and Refrig. Diur. in grs. v-ʒss. Nitrous fumigation.

524. POTASSÆ PHOSPHAS: Phosphate of Potassa.—Gr. x-xx, in water.—M. P: Alt.

525. POTASSÆ SULPHAS: Sulphate of Potassa.—Grs. xx-xxx, in solution.—M. P: Aper., Cath.

526. POTASSÆ SULPHAS, CUM SULPHURE: Sulphate of Potassa with Sulphur.—ʒi-iv, in solution.—M. P: Febr., Cath.

527. POTASSII BROMIDUM: Bromide of Potassium.—PR: *Solutio.* Grs. ij-x, in water.—M. P: Alt., Resolv.

528. POTASSII CYANURETUM: Cyanuret of Potassium.—PR: *Solutio*, gr. 1-16th-1-8th, in water.—M. P: Poisonous; similar to those of hydrocyanic acid, for which it may be substituted.

529. POTASSII FERROCYANURETUM: Ferrocyanuret of Potassium.—PR: *Solutio.* ℞. *Pot. Ferrocyan.*, ℥ij; *Aquæ Puræ*, ℥i; M. Of this gtt. xx-xxx.—M. P: Anod., Astring., Sed., Diaph.

530. POTASSII IODIDUM: Iodide of Potassium.—PR: *Solutio.* Grs. ij-v, in water.—M. P: Alt., Diur.

531. POTASSII SULPHURETUM: Sulphuret of Potassium; Liver of Sulphur; Hepar Sulphuris.—PR: *Solutio*, grs. ij-v, in water.—M. P: Antac., Alt., Antispas., Emet., Cath. Cutaneous diseases.

532. POTENTILLA CANADENSIS: Five-finger. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Potentillæ*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Ton., Astring., Styp.

533. POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA: Tormentil. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Tormentillæ*, grs. xx-xxx. *Decoct.*, ʒi-iij.—M. P: Astring., Styp.

534. PRENANTHES SERPENTARIA: Lion's Foot.—Highly serviceable in bites of poisonous serpents.—Milky juice internally; fomentation of leaves topically; Decoct. of root internally.

535. PRINOS VERTICILLATUS: Black Alder. (Bark, berries.)—PR: *Prinosine*, grs. i-ij. *Pulv. Prinos*, ʒ ss-i. *Decoct.*, ℥ i-ij.—M. P: Ton., Alt., Antisep., Astring. Berries, Cath., Verm. Debility, gangrene, and mortification, internally and externally.

536. PRUNUS VIRGINIANA: Wild Cherry. (Bark.)—PR: *Prunine*, grs. ij-v. *Pulv. Pruni Virginianæ*, ʒi-ij. *Tinct. Inspiss.*, gtt x-xxx.—M. P: Ton., Stim., Sed.

537. PRUNUS DOMESTICA: Plum, or Damson-tree. Prunum, a Plum, a Prune. Several species. (Dried fruit.)—Emol., Lax. Nutr.

538. PTELIA TRIFOLIATA: Shrubby Trefoil; Swamp Dogwood. (Bark of root.)—PR: *Pteline*, grs. ss-ij. *Ptelein*, (Oleo-resinous principle,) grs. i-iv. *Infus. Ptelæ*, ʒi-ij. *Tinct.*, ʒi-ij. *Ext. Hydro-alcoholicum*, grs. v-x.—M. P: Ton., Alt., Corroborative, Antiper.

539. PTERIS ATROPURPUREA: Rockbrake. (The plant.)—PR: *Decoct. Pteris*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Ton., Astring., Anthel., Styp.

PTEROSPORA ANDROMEDA: See CORALLORRHIZA ODONTORRHIZA.

540. PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS: Lungwort. (Leaves.)—PR: *Decoct. Pulmonariæ, Ad. lib.*—M. P: Dem., Mucilag., Astring.

541. PUNICA GRANATUM: Pomegranate. (Bark of tree, rind of fruit.)—PR: *Punicin* (Oleo-resinous), grs. v-x. *Decoct.* ℥i-ij.—M. P: Ton., Anthel. Flowers and rind of fruit, ℥i-ij; *Decoct.*, ℥i-iij, Astring. Seeds, Dem.

542. PYCNANTHEMUM PILOSUM: Pycnanthemum. (The plant.)—PR: *Infus. Pycnanthemi*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Diaph., Stim., Antispas., Carmin., Ton.

543. PYRETHRUM PARTHENIUM: Feverfew. (Herb.)—PR: *Infus. Pyrethri*, ℥ij-iv. *Tinct.*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Ton., Stim., Carmin., Emm., Verm. Externally, leaves as poultice to painful sores and swellings.

544. PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA: Round-leaved Pyrola; False Wintergreen. (Herb.)—PR: *Decoct. Pyrolæ*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Astring., Diur., Nerv. Externally, wash for ulcers, sore mouth, ophthalmia; poultice in swellings, painful tumors, boils. Internally in cutaneous and cancerous diseases.

545. PYROXYLICUS SPIRITUS: See SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS.

546. PYRUS MALUS: Apple-tree. (Bark.)—PR: *Pyrisine*, grs. v-x. *Decoct. Pyri*, ℥i-iv.—M. P: Ton., Febr., Antiper.—Used in convalescence from exhausting diseases. See 475

QUASSIA. See PICRÆNA EXCELSA.

547. QUERCUS ALBA: White Oak. (Bark.)—Many species; all

possessing astringent properties.—PR: *Quercine*, grs. ij–iv: *Decoct. Quercus Albæ*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Slightly Ton., Astring., Antisep. See *Acidum Tannicum*.

548. QUERCUS INFECTORIA: Dyers' Oak. (Galls; Gall-nuts.)—PR: *Decoct. Gallæ*, ℥ss–i.—Astring. Principally used in preparing *Tannic Acid*. See *Acidum Tannicum*.

549. QUINIÆ TANNAS: Tannate of Quinia.—M. P: Tan., Antip. Gr. j–x.

550. QUINIÆ VALERIANAS: Valerianate of Quinia.—Gr. ss–j.—M. P: Nerv. Ton., concealing the taste of quinia.

551. RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS: Crowfoot; Buttercup. (Herb.)—M. P: Rubef., Epispas. Used externally.

552. RESINA: Resin, or Rosin. (Residuum from distillation of Turpentine.)—M. P: Rubef., Expect. Used mostly in plasters and ointments.

553. RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS: Buckthorn. (Berries.)—PR: *Rhamnine*, gr. ½–ss; *Rhamni succus inspissatus*, gtt. x–xxx.—M. P: Cath., Diur.

554. RHEUM PALMATUM: Rhubarb. Several species. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Rhei.*, grs. x–xxx, Cath.; grs. v–x, Lax.; grs. i–iv, Ton. *Tinct.*, ℥i–ij; *Syrup.*, ℥ij–iv; *Ext.*, grs. i–x.—M. P: Cath., Astring., Ton.

555. RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM: Yellow Rhododendron. Several species. (Leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Rhododendri*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Narc., Stim., Diaph. Over-dose, Emeto-Cath.

556. RHUS GLABRUM: Sumach; Upland Sumach. (Bark, fruit, and leaves.)—PR: *Rhusine*, grs. i–v; *Ext. Rhus*, grs. ij–vj; *Decoct. Rhus Glabri*, ℥i–iv.—M. P: Astring., Ton., Antisep. *Infus.* used externally, in scald head, old ulcers, leucorrhea, prolapsus uteri. Gargle in sore mouth. Berries, Refrig., Diur.

557. RHUS TOXICODENDRON: Poison Oak. (Leaves.)—PR: *Tinct. Rhus Toxicodendri*, gtt. v–x.—M. P: Diaph., Lax., Diur., Stim., Narc.

558. RIBES NIGRUM: Black Currant. (Fruit, and bark.)—PR: *Juice of fruit*; Diur., Diaph., Refrig. *Decoct.* of Bark; Diur., Antilith. *Ribes Floridum:* Wild black Currant. and *R. Rubrum:* Red Currant; similar.

559. ROBINIA PSEUDO-ACACIA: Locust-tree. (Bark and leaves.)—PR: *Pulv. Robiniæ*, grs. xx–xxx; as Emet. *Decoct.* of bark of root; Cath. Leaves, the part mostly used; Emet., acting promptly but mildly. Bark slightly Acro-narcotic. Flowers, Antispas.

560. ROCCELLA TINCTORIA: Litmus. A peculiar coloring matter. Litmus is used in analysis of urine, as a test of uncombined acids, and for preparing litmus paper.

561. ROSA CANINA: Dog Rose; Wild brier. (Recent fruit.)—PR: *Confect. Rosæ Caninæ.*—M. P: Used for forming pill mass; contains less tannic acid than conserve of Red Roses; preferable where iron is an ingredient of pill mass.

562. ROSA CENTIFOLIA: Hundred-leaved Rose. (Petals.)—PR: *Oleum Rosæ.* In perfume mostly. Sometimes added to ointment, cerates, liquors, &c., to render them fragrant. *Aqua Rosæ.*—M. P: Anti-irrit., Astring., Refrig., Stim. Used also as a collyr. Enters a variety of lotions, washes, and injections.

563. ROSA GALLICA: Red Rose. (Petals.)—PR: *Confect. Rosæ*, Base for Pill. *Syrupus, Infus., Collyr.*—M. P: *Infus.*, Astring., Ton., Syp.

564. ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS: Rosemary. (Tops.)—PR: *Ol. Rosmarini*, gtt. ij–v.—M. P: Stim., Antispas., Emm.

565. RUBIA TINCTORIA: Madder. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Rubiæ*, grs. xx–xxx.—M. P: Emm., Diur.

566. RUBUS VILLOSUS: Blackberry; RUBUS TRIVIALIS: Dewberry, or Low blackberry; similar in medicinal properties. (Bark of Root.)—PR: *Rubine, grs. ij–iv. Ext. Rubi*, grs. iv–x. Fl. Ext., gtt. xxx–℥i.—*M. P: Ton., Astring.* Fruit used in preparation of syrup and cordial, for Dysentery and other bowel complaints. Decoct.

as an injection in gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, and prolapsus uteri.

567. RUBUS STRIGOSUS: Red Raspberry. (Leaves.)—PR: *Infus. Rubi Strigosi, Ad lib.*—M. P: Ton., Astring., Anod., Part. Topically, as a gargle.

568. RUBUS ODORATUS: Rose-flowering Raspberry. (Plant.)—PR. *Decoct., Ad lib.*—M. P: A valuable Diur.

569. RUDBECKIA LACINIATA: Thimbleweed. (Whole Plant.)—PR. *Decoct. Rudbeckiæ.*—M. P: Diur., Ton., and Bals.

570. RUDBECKIA PURPUREA: Black Sampson; Purple Bane-flower (Root.)—PR: *Décoct. Rudbeckiæ Purpureæ*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Alt., Diur., Ton.

571. RUMEX ACETOSA: Sorrel. (Fresh Leaves.)—PR: *Decoct. Rumicis Acetosæ*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Refrig., Diur. Inspissated juice, used for cure of incipient cancers and tumors.

572. RUMEX ACETOSELLA: Field, or Sheep Sorrel; used for same purposes as 631.

573. RUMEX CRISPUS: Yellow Dock. (Root.)—PR: *Rumicina*, grs. ss–ij. *Fl. Ext.*, gtt. xxx–℥i. *Ext. Rumicis Hydro-Alcoholicum*, grs. ij–v. *Decoct. Concent.*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Deterg., Astring.—*Ung. Rumicis*, made from fresh bruised root, used in scrof. ulcers, scrof. ophthalmia, discutient for indolent glandular tumors and cutaneous diseases. *Pulv. root*, used as dentifrice, and applied to spongy gums. *Rumex Aquaticus:* Great Water-Dock; *Rumex Britannica;* Water-Dock; *Rumex Obtusifolia:* Blunt-leaved Dock, possess similar properties, but of less value.

574. RUTA GRAVEOLENS: Rue. (Leaves and unripe fruit.)—PR: *Oleum Rutæ*, gtt. ij–v. *Infus. Rutæ*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Stim., Emm., Antispas., Ecbolic, Anthel.

575. SABBATIA ANGULARIS: American Centaury. (Herb.)—PR *Infus. Sabbatiæ*, ℥ij–iv. *Tinct.*, ʒi–ij. *Ext.*, gr. ij–v.—M. P: Ton., Antiper., Emm. An excellent prophylactic against autumnal intermittent and remittent fevers.

576. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM: Sugar-Cane. (Concrete juice of several Plants.)—PR: *Saccharum Purum*, crystalized sugar. *Syrup. Simplex*, Simple Syrup. *Saccharate of Lime;* Antac., used in acidity of stomach, and chronic diarrhea of children.

577. SACCHARUM LACTIS: Lactin; Sugar of milk.—M. P: Used principally in the trituration of medicines; to divide the particles more finely, increase their activity, and improve their taste.

578. SAGAPENUM: (Gum Resin of an uncertain plant of the Levant.)—PR: *Pil.* or *Emuls.*, grs. x–xx.—M. P: Stim., Antispas., Emm. Externally, Emplast. for indolent tumors.

579. SALIX ALBA: White Willow; SALIX NIGRA: Black Willow. One hundred and thirty species of willow comprised in this genus, all possess similar medicinal virtues.—PR: *Salicin*, grs. ij–x. *Pulv. Salicis*, ʒss–j. *Decoct.*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Ton., Antiper., Febr., Astring. Externally, pulv. bark applied to foul and indolent ulcers; poultice in gangrene, swellings, Erysipelas.

580. SALVIA OFFICINALIS: Sage. (Leaves.)—PR: *Pulv. Salviæ*, grs. xx–xxx—M.P: Astring., Expect., Diaph., Anthel., Ton.—*Infus., Ad. lib.*, Anaphrodisiac. Topically, in sore throat and mouth, with honey.

581. SALVIA LYRATA: Wild or Meadow Sage; Cancerweed. (Fresh radical leaves.)—PR: *Succ. Inspiss. Salv. Lyr.*, grs. ij–v.—M.P: Alt., Ton., Stim. Externally, Inspiss. juice, or fresh bruised root, used for warts and cancers.

582. SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS: Elder. (Flowers, berries, inner bark.)—PR: *Infus. Sambuci*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Diaph., Stim., Alt., Diur., Lax., Aper., Cath., Deob.—*Ung. Sambuci;* Discutient.

583. SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS: Blood-root. (Root.)—PR: *Sanguinarine*, gr. ¼–j. *Sanguinarin*, grs. i–ij. *Pulv. Sanguinariæ*, grs. x–xx. *Tinct.*, gtt. xx–℥i. *Ext.*, grs. ij–vj.—M. P: Expect., Ton., Alt., Emm., Antisep., Sed., Sudor., Emet., Errh., Eschar., Deterg.,

—*Syr. Sanguinariæ Acetatis Comp.* (Dr. Belden's Pr.), gtt. x. *Glycero-Sanguinarin*, gtt. x-xxx. M. P: Same as of the ; also, Nutritive.

SANGUIS DRACONIS: Dragon's-blood. (Resin of Calamus .)—PR: *Pulv. Draconis*, grs. x-xx.—M. P: Styp., Alt., As-

SANICULA MARILANDICA: Sanicle; Black Snake-root. (Root.) *Saniculine*, grs. i-ij. *Pulv. Sanicula*, ʒss-i.—M. P: Nerv., Astring., Anod. *Decoct.*, used freely, internally, for snake-

SAPO: Soap. Three varieties of Officinal Soap: Sapo Durus, ile soap;) Sapo Vulgaris, (common soap;) Sapo Mollis, (soft)—PR: *Pillulæ Saponis. Linimentum Saponis Compositum.* grs. v-ʒss.—M. P: Antac., Antil., Lax. Externally, Stim.,

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS: Soapwort. (Root, leaves.)—PR: ine, grs. ij-v. *Decoct. Saponariæ.* ʒij-iv. *Succ. Inspiss. Sa-* ia, grs. x-xx.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Diaph.

SAPARILLA: See SMILAX.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA: Side-saddle flower; Huntsman's (Root and leaves.)—PR: *Sarracine*, grs. i-v-x.—M. P: Small , Alt., Ton. Larger doses, Emm., Part., Diur., and peculi- Uterine Ton.

SATUREIA HORTENSIS: Summer Savory. (Leaves.)—PR: *Satureiæ*, gtt. ij-x. *Infus. Satureiæ.* ʒij-iv. *Tinct.*, ʒss-j. P: Stim., Carmin., Emm.

SCILLA MARITIMA: Squill. (Bulb.)—PR: *Acetum Scillæ*, gtt. *Syr. Scillæ*, ʒss-j. *Pulv. Scillæ*, grs. i-iij.—M. P: Irrit., t., Emet., Cath., Diur.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA: Figwort. (Leaves, root.)—PR: *Scrophulariæ*, ʒij-iv.—M. P: Deob., Diur., Anod., Emm. nally, in fomentation and *Ung.*

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA: Scullcap. (Herb.)—PR: *Scutel-* grs. i-v.—*Fl. Ext.*, gtt. xxx-ʒi. *Ext. Scutellariæ*, grs. ij-x. *Scutellariæ*, ʒi-iv.—M. P: Ton., Nerv., Antispas.

SECALE CORNUTUM: Ergota; Ergot; Spurred, or Smut (Seed.)—PR: *Ergotine*, grs. ¼-ij. *Oleum Ergotæ*, gtt. x- *Pulv. Ergotæ*, grs. x-xx. *Infus.* ℥i-iss. *Decoct.*, ℥i-ij. t (*Spir. Rect.*), ʒss-i. *Vinum*, ʒi.—M. P: Part., Emm., *Ext. Ergotæ*, excellent hemostatic, and Sed. *Oleum* ia, Anod., Styp.; externally. *Ung.*, from green Rye.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—M. P: Lax., Cath.

SELINUM PALUSTRE: Marsh Smallage. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv* , grs. ij-x.—M. P: Emm., Diur., Antispas. Narc. poison.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM: House-Leek. (Leaves.)—M. P Astring.—*Ung.*, to bruises, burns, Erysipelas, etc.

SENECIO AUREUS: Life-root; SENECIO GRACILIS: Unkum; Fe Regulator. (Whole plant.)—PR: *Senecine*, grs. i-iv; *Ext. onis*, grs. ij-vj. *Decoct. Senecionis*, ʒij-iv.—M. P: Nerv., Pect., Diur., Diaph., Emm.

SESAMUM INDICUM: Benne. (Leaves and seeds.)—PR: Fresh in *cold Infus.* Dry leaves, *warm Infus.*——M. P: Dem., The Oil said to be Emm.

SEVUM: Suet. Prepared fat of Ovis Aries; Mutton Tallow.— Healing, Emol.

SILPHIUM PERFOLIATUM: Indian Cup-plant. (Root.)—PR: *Deconcest. Silphii*, ʒij-iv.—M. P: Alt., Ton., Diaph. The plant a gum which is Stim., Antispas. The *S. Gummiferum*, or plant, and the *S. Lancinatum*, or Compass-plant possess and Expect. properties.

SIMARUBA OFFICINALIS: Simaruba. Called in Jamaica, Mount- mson. (Bark and root.)—PR: *Infus. Simarubæ*, ʒss-ij.—M. ., *Emet., Cath.*

602. SIMABA CEDRON: Cedron.—PR. *Cedrin. Pulv.* of seeds, gr. j–v. *Acetum Cedri*, gtt. x–xl.—M. P: Anod., Antispas., Ton., Antiper., and antidote to the bite of venomous serpents.

603. SINAPIS ALBA: White Mustard; SINAPIS NIGRA: Black Mustard. (Seeds.)—*Oleum Sinapis*, the volatile oil of Black Mustard. Topically. Stim., Rubef.—M. P: Irrit., Stim., Rubef., Vesic., Diur., Emet.

604. SISYMBRIUM OFFICINALE (Erysimum Officinale): Hedge Mustard. (Seeds and herb.)—PR: *Infus. Sisymbrii*, ℥i–ij.—M. P: Diur. Expect.

605. SMILAX OFFICINALIS: Sarsaparilla. Several species. (Root.) PR: *Smilacine*, grs. ij–v; *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ*, ℥ij–iv; *Fluid Ext.*, gtt. xxx–℥j.—M. P: Alt., Diaph., Diur. Chronic cutaneous diseases.

606. SODÆ ACETAS: Acetate of Soda.—℞ ʒ ij.—M. P: Diur.

607. SODÆ ET ARGENTI HYPOSULPHIS: Hyposulphite of Soda and Silver.—M. P: Caustic; milder than Lunar Caustic; used especially as injection in Gonorrhea.

608. SODÆ ARSENIAS: Arseniate of Soda.—Gr. 1-14–½.—M. P: In small doses, Ton. In large doses, or long continued, Alt.

609. SODÆ BENZOAS: Benzoate of Soda.—M. P: Diur., Antil.

610. SODÆ BORAS: Borate of Soda; Borax.—Grs. x–xxx.—M. P: Refrig., Diur., Antil., Aphrodisiac, Emm. Used topically in sore mouth and throat.

611. SODÆ CARBONAS: Carbonate of Soda.—Grs. ij–xx.—M. P: Antac., Antil., Resolv., Diur.

612. SODÆ CITRAS: Citrate of Soda.—M. P: Purg, ℥ss–iss, in solution.

613. SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS: Hypophosphite of Soda.—M. P: Stim., Restor., grs. iv–vj.

614. SODÆ HYPOSULPHIS: Hyposulphite of Soda.—PR: *Syrup.*, ℥ ℥j–ij. Used in skin diseases, for yeasty vomiting and visceral obstructions.

615. SODÆ NITRAS: Nitrate of Soda.—ʒj–ij.—M. P: Ton., Astring.

616. SODÆ PHOSPHAS: Phosphate of Soda.—M. P: Purg.; ℥ss–iss.

617. SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTAS: Rochelle Salt.—M. P; Refrig., Purg.; ℥ ss–j.

618. SODÆ SULPHAS: Sulphate of Soda.—M. P: Cath., ʒiv–vj. Diur., Aper., ʒi–ij. Largely diluted with water, given for yeasty vomiting, with remarkable success.

619. SODII CHLORIDUM: Chloride of Sodium; Common Salt.—M. P: Large doses, Emet., Cath. Small doses, Ton., Alt., Anthel. As a Ton. and Alt., grs. x–xx; Styp., grs. xxx. Externally, *Solut.*, Stim., Disc.

620. LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ: Chlorinated Soda.—Gtt. x–xx. in water.—M. P: Stim., Antisep., Resolv. Used topically.

621. SOLANUM DULCAMARA: Bittersweet. (Root and twigs.)—PR. *Decoct. Concent. Solani. Dulc.*, ʒi–ij; *Ext.*, grs. ij–iv.—M. P: Alt., Diur., Narc., Diaph., Disc. *Ung. Solani Dulc.*, in cutaneous diseases.

622. SOLANUM LYCOPERSICON: Tomato; Love-apple. (Fruit.)—PR: *Lycopersine*, grs. ij–x.—M. P: Cath., Alt., Deob., Chol.

623. SOLANUM NIGRUM: Garden, or Black Nightshade. (Leaves.)—PR: *Ung. Solani Nigri. Infus. Solani Nigri*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Narc., Sed., Sudor., Alt., Disc.

624. SOLIDAGO ODORA: Sweet-scented Golden-rod. (Leaves.)—PR: *Oleum Solidaginis Odoræ*; of *Ess.*, ʒi–ij. *Infus.*, ℥iv–vj.—M. P: Stim., Arom., Carmin., Diaph., Diur. Externally, Anod., in headache.

625. SOLIDAGO RIGIDA: Hard-leaf Golden-rod. (Leaves and blossoms.)—PR: *Oleum Solidaginis*; of *Ess.*, ʒss–i. *Infus.*, ℥ij–iv.—M. P: Ton., Astring., Carmin., Stvp., Diur.

626. SPIGELIA MARILANDICA: Pink-root; Carolina Pink. (Root.)—PR: *Spigeline*, gr. i–ij. *Ext. Spigelia*, gr. ½–ij. *Pulv. Spigelia*, grs. x–xx. *Infus.*, ʒss–i. These are doses for children three years

Adults require larger doses.—M. P: Anthel., Narc., Cath. ined with Cath., the Narc. effects are obviated.

. SPIREA TOMENTOSA: Hardback; Meadow-sweet: Steeple Bush. le Plant.)—PR: *Ext. Spiræa*, gr. ij–v. *Fluid Ext.*, gtt. xxx–ʒi. . *Spiræa*, ʒij–iv.—M. P: Ton., Astring.

. SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI: Sweet Spirits of Nitre.—ʒi–ij. P: Diur., Antispas., Diaph., Refrig.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS: Pyroxylic Spirit; Wood Naphtha, Spirit.—Gtt. x–xxx, diluted with water.—M. P: Narc., Sed., m.

. SPONGIA: Sponge.—*Spongia Usta* (burnt sponge), ʒi–iij.— Alt., Anti-scorb.

. STANNUM: Tin.—*Pulvis Stanni;* see U. S. Dispensatory.

. STAPHYLEA TRIFOLIA: Bladder-nut. (Bark of root.)—PR: *phine*, grs. i–ij. *Staphylin*, grs. ij–iij. *Ext.*, grs. iij–v. *Infus. plex*, ℥ss–i.—M. P: Ton., Antiper.

. STATICE CAROLINIANA: Marsh Rosemary. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. m*, ℥ss–i. *Tinct.*, ʒi–ij.—M. P: Ton., Astring. Used top- , gargle in sore throat, or mouth; Scarlatina Anginosa. In n in Gonorrhea, Leucorrhea, Gleet, Prolapsus Uteri, or Pr. *Unguentum Staticæ*, Piles.

. STELLARIA MEDIA: Chickweed. (Plant.)—PR: *Infus., Ad lib.* P: Cooling Dem. Fresh leaves, bruised, poultice to old ulcers ute ophthalmia. *Ung. Stellariæ.*

. STILLINGIA SYLVATICA: Queen's-Root; Queen's Delight; Yaw- (Root.)—PR: *Oleum Stillingiæ*, gtt. i–ij. *Stillingin*, grs. ij–iij. , ℥ss–i. In all cases given in some mucilaginous or saccharine s.—M. P: Alt., Diaph., Lax. Large doses, Emet., Cath. nally, valuable Stim. Cutaneous diseases, and Secondary lis.

. STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA: Nux Vomica. (Seeds.)—PR: *sia*, gr. 1-20th–1-10th. *Ext. Nucis Vomicæ Alcoholicum*, grs. *Brucia*, grs. ss–ij–v. *Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ*, gtt. v–x. *Pulv.*, ij–v–x.—Powerful poison; in small doses, Ton., Lax.

STYRAX OFFICINALE: Storax. (Concrete juice.)—PR: *Pillulæ*, –xx.—M. P: Stim., Bals., Expect. Externally used in cuta- diseases.

. SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM: Sublimated Sulphur; Flowers of Sul- SULPHUR LOTUM: Washed Sulphur. SULPHUR VIVUM: Native ur. ROLL SULPHUR: Brimstone.—M. P: Stim., Lax., Diaph., PR: *Ung. Sulphuris. Pulv. Sulphuris*, ʒi–ij. Alt., in grs. x.

. SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE: Comfrey. (Root.)—PR: *Syrupus ygis*, ʒi–iv; *Pulv.*, grs. x–xxx.—M. P: Dem., Astring., Ton., Chronic mucous diseases.

SYMPLOCARPUS FŒTIDUS (Ictodes Fœtidus): Skunk Cabbage. and seeds.)—PR: *Symplocarpin*, grs. i–v; *Tinct. Symplocarpi*, *Pulv.*, grs. x–xxx. Drying diminishes, and heat destroys rtues.—M. P: Stim., Antispas., Expect., Narc. Over-doses nausea, vomiting, headache, vertigo, dimness of vision.

. TAMARINDUS INDICA: Tamarind. (Preserved Fruit.)—M. ax., Refrig.

. TANACETUM VULGARE: Tansy. (Herb.)—PR: *Infus. Tan-* , ℥i–ij; *Tinct.*, ʒi–ij; *Oleum Tanaceti*, gtt. ij–v. M. P: , Ton., Diaph. As an abortive agent, very dangerous, often ing fatal in a few hours.

. TARAXACUM DENS-LEONIS (Leontodon Taraxacum): Dan- n. (Root.)—PR: *Taraxacoine*, grs. i–ij; *Fluid Ext.*, ʒi–ij; ct. *Taraxaci*, ℥i–ij; *Ext.*, grs. v–x.—M. P: Alt., Aper., Ton.,

. TEPHROSIA VIRGINIANA: Hoary Pea. (Root.) *Tephrosia rychoides.* Each of these plants is known as Devil's Shoe- g. PR: *Decoct. Tephrosiæ, Ad lib.* M. P: Mild Stim., , Verm.

645. THUJA OCCIDENTALIS: Arbor Vitæ. (Leaves.)—PR: *Decoct. Thujæ*, ℥ij-iv; *Oleum Thujæ*, gtt. v-x.—M. P: Ton., Pect. Oil used as a Verm.

646. THYMUS VULGARIS: Thyme. (Herb.)—PR: *Oleum Thymi*, gtt. ij-x. on sugar. *Infus.*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Ton., Carmin., Emm., Antispas.

647. THYMUS SERPYLLUS: Mother of Thyme; Wild Thyme.—Prop. and uses. the same as of the above.

648. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE: Red Clover. (Blossoms.)—PR: *Decoct. Trifolii, Ad lib.*—M. P: Alt. *Ung. Trifolii*; Externally to Cancers.

649. TRILLIUM PENDULUM: Beth-root. (Root.)—PR: *Tinct. Trillii*, ʒ-ij; *Pulv.*, ʒss-j, in hot water. *Infus.* ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Astring., Ton., Antisep.

650. TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM: Fever-root. (Bark of the root.)—PR: *Tinct. Triostei*, ʒi-iv; *Ext.*, grs. v-x.—M P: Lax., Ton. Large doses of the fresh root, Emetic.

651. TRITICUM REPENS: Couch Grass; Dog Grass. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Tritici, Ad lib.*—M. P: Aper., Nutr., Calm. Recommended in inflammatory and highly irritable conditions of the bladder and uretha.

652. TUSSILAGO FARFARA: Coltsfoot. (Leaves.)—PR: *Pulv. Tussilaginis*, ʒ ss-j; *Infus.*, ʒ ij-iv—M.P: Dem., Expect., and Alt.

653. TYPHA LATIFOLIA: Cattail Flag. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct. Typhæ*, ℥ij-iv. Externally, the fresh bruised root is used as an application to local inflammations.—M. P: Dem., Diur.

654. ULMUS FULVA: Slippery Elm. (Inner bark.)—PR: *Infus. Ulmi, Ad lib. Cataplasma Ulmi.*—M. P: Nutr., Expect., Diur., Dem., Emol. *Pulv. Ulmi*, Used Topically.

URASPERMUM CLAYTONI: See OSMORRHIZA LONGISTYLIS.

655. URTICA DIOICA: Common Nettle. (Root, leaves.)—PR: *Decoct. Urticæ*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Astring., Ton., Diur.

656. URTICA PUMILA: Stingless Nettle; Dead Nettle. (Whole plant.)—PR: *Pumiline*, grs. ij-v. *Decoct. Pumilæ*, ʒi-ij. *Ung. Pumilæ.*—M. P: Alt., Ton., Antiscorb., Stim., Deterg.

657. UVARIA TRILOBA: Papaw. (Seeds.)—PR: *Tinct. Uvariæ*, gtt. x-xxx—ʒj. Tinct. of bruised seeds, Emet.

658. UVULARIA PERFOLIATA: Bellwort. (Root.)—PR: *Decoct.*, ʒi-ij.—M. P: Ton., Dem., Nerv., Alex.

659. VACCINUM FRONDOSUM: Blue Whortleberry. (Fruit.) VACCINUM RESINOSUM: Black Whortleberry, or Huckleberry.—PR: *Decoct.* of berries and root, or leaves and bark of root.—M. P: Diur., Astring.

660. VALERIANA OFFICINALIS: Valerian. (Root.)—PR: *Oleum Valerianæ*, gtt. iij-v. *Fl. Ext.*, ʒss-ʒj. *Pulv.*, grs. xx-ʒss. *Tinct.*, ʒss-ij.—M. P: Ton., Antispas., Calm., Diur. TINCT. VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA: Ammoniated Tinct. of Valerian. Gtt. xx-ʒj.—M. P: Nerv., Stim., and Antispas. TINCT. VALERIANÆ PHOSPHORATA: Phosphorated Tinct. of Valerian. Gtt. v-x.—M. P: Stim., Nerv. Antispas.

661. VANILLA AROMATICA? Vanilla. (Fruit of Pods.)—PR: *Tinct. Vanillæ*, ℈i-ij. *Pulv. Van.*, grs. v.-x. *Infus.*, ʒss to a pint of boiling water; dose, ʒss, three or four times daily.—M. P: Arom., Stim

662. VERATRUM ALBUM: White Hellebore. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Veratri Albi*, gr. j, cautiously increased to grs. v. *Tinct. Vinos.*, gtt. x-xxx. It should be used with great caution.—M. P: Violent Emet., and Cath.

663. VERATRUM SABADILLA: Cevadilla. (Seeds.)—PR: *Veratrina*, grs. 1-16th-1-12th, in pill.—M. P: In small doses, gives a feeling of warmth, which gradually extends over the whole body. A continued use, or large doses, excite nausea and vomiting.

664. VERATRUM VIRIDE: American Hellebore. (Root.)—PR: Syrup of the Acetic Tincture of Verat. Viride (Dr. Willard's Preparation. A valuable remedy in membranous and ordinary Croup. *Tinct. Veratri Viridis*, gtt. i-v.—M. P: Slow, but certain Emet., Arterial Sed., Diaph., Expect., Deob., Alt., Nerv.

665. VERBASCUM THAPSUS: Mullein. (Leaf and flower.)—PR: *Infus. Verbasci*, used freely. *Oleum Verbasci*, gtt. x-ʒj.—M. P: Dem., Diur., Anod., Antispas.

666. VERBENA HASTATA: Vervain. (Root and top.)—PR: *Verbeine*, grs. i-v; *Infus. Verbenæ*, ℥ij-iv; *Pulv.*, ℈i-ij.—M. P: Emet., Expect., Ton., Sudor.

667. VERNONIA FASCICULATA: Ironweed. Several species. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Vernoniæ*, grs. v-x; *Decoct.*, ℥i-ij; *Tinct.*, ʒi-ij—M. P: Ton., Deob., Alt.

668. VERONICA OFFICINALIS: Speedwell. Several species. (Leaves and tops.)—PR: *Decoct. Veronicæ*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Ton., Expect., Diaph., Diur.

669. VERONICA BECCABUNGA: Brook-lime. (Leaves and tops.)—PR: *Decoct. Beccabungæ*, ℥ij-iv.—M. P: Antiscorb., Diur., Febr., Emm.

670. VIBURNUM OPULUS (Viburnum Oxycoccus): High Cranberry; Cramp Bark. (Bark.)—PR: *Viburine*, grs. ij-iv; *Tinct.*, ʒij-iv; *Decoct.*, ℥ij, or *Ad lib.*—M. P: Antispas., Nerv., Ton.

671. VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM: Black Haw. (Bark of the root.)—PR: *Pulv. Prunifolii*, ℈i-ij; *Tinct.*, ʒss-j; *Infus.*, ℥ss-j.—M. P: Ton., Astring., Diur., Alt.

672. VINUM ALBUM: White Wine; Sherry.—M. P: Stim., Restor.

673. VINUM RUBRUM: Red Wine; Port.—M. P: Stim., Restor., Ton., Astring.

674. VIOLA PEDATA: Blue Violet. (Fresh plant.)—PR: *Decoct. Violæ*, use freely.—M. P: Mucilag., Emol., Lax.

675. VISCUM FLAVESCENS: Mistletoe. (Leaves.) That found on the Water Oak and Black Elm possesses the most energetic medical properties.—PR: *Pulv. Visci*, grs. xxx-ʒj.—M. P: Antispas., Ton., Narc.

VITIS VINIFERA: Grape. (Fruit and its fermented juice.)

WINTERA. See DRYMIS WINTERI.

676. XANTHORRHIZA APIFOLIA: Yellow Root. (Bark of stem and root.)—PR: *Tinct. Xanthorrhizæ*, ʒi-ij; *Pulv.*, ℈i-ij; *Decoct.*, ℥i-ij—M. P: Ton., Alt.

677. XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM: Prickly Ash. (Bark and berries.)—PR: *Xanthoxyline*, grs. i-ij; *Pulv. Xanthoxyli*, grs. x-xxx.—M. P: Stim., Alt., Ton., Sial.

678. XANTHOXYLUM BERRIES.—PR: *Oleum Xanthoxyli*, gtt. ij-x *Tinct.* of Prickly Ash Berries, gtt. x-xxx-ʒi.—M. P: Stim., Carmin. Antispas.

679. ZINCI ACETAS: Acetate of Zinc.—M. P: Astring.; used topically, gr. j-ij, to the ounce of water.

680. ZINCI CARBONAS: Carbonate of Zinc. Calamine.—PR: *Ceratum Calaminæ*. M. P: Desiccant, Astring.

681. ZINCI CHLORIDUM: Chloride of Zinc.—M. P: Ton., Alt., Antisep. Externally, Eschar. Given in Sulph. Ether; Zinci Chloridum, ℥ss; Ether f℥iij; gtt. iv-viij.

682. ZINCI CYANURETUM: Cyanide of Zinc.—M. P: Sed., Anod., Anthel., Gr ¼-½, in mixture.

683. ZINCI FERRO-CYANURETUM: Ferrocyanuret of Zinc.—M. P: Sed., Anod., Anthel., Ton. Gr. j-iij., in pill.

684. ZINCI IODIDUM: Iodide of Zinc.—M. P: Topically, as Caustic and Resolv.

685. ZINCI LACTAS: Lactate of Zinc.—Gr. j-ij-v, in pill.—M. P: Antisep., Ton.

686. ZINCI OXIDUM: Oxide of Zinc.—M. P: Ton., Antispas. Gr. j-v, topically.

687. ZINCI SULPHAS: Sulphate of Zinc.—M. P., Ton., Astring., Emet., Antisep. As a Ton., grs. i-ij.

688. ZINCI VALERIANAS Valerianate of Zinc.—Gr. ss-j, in a pill. Antispas., Nerv., Ton.

689. ZINGIBER OFFICINALE: Ginger. (Root.)—PR: *Pulv. Zingiberis*, grs. x-xx: *Infus.*, *Ad lib. Tinct.*, ʒ i-ij.—M. P.: Stim., Rubef., Sial., Carmin., Stom., and Stimulant-Tonic.

APPENDIX TO THE LIST OF REMEDIAL AGENTS.

690. *Anilin, Sulphate of*.—Dose, Gr. ij-iv, three times a day. Has been used with success in chorea.

691. *Bromide of Ammonium*.—Dose, Gr. x-xx. Is highly recommended in ovarian diseases, renal derangements, etc.

692. *Carbolic Acid*.—Highly useful in parasitic skin diseases, sloughing ulcers, favus crust, etc. Valuable in phthisis and hemoptysis, used by inhalation. Ten drops dissolved in ℥j of ether; of this, fifteen drops in the vapor of water three times a day. Carbolic, citric, and acetic acids, when applied in a dilute state to cancerous tumors, have a powerful effect in removing pain. The carbolic acid is very efficacious in correcting the offensive fetor of cancerous discharges. R. Acidi Carbolici, ʒj, Glycerine, ℥i: Aqua dis., ℔. ij, Fiat Solutio.

693. *Calabar Bean*.—Highly recommended in chorea. Dose, half a drachm of the tinct., three times a day.

694. *Eupatorium Cicutarium*.—A decoction used freely, is very efficacious in renal diseases, anasarca, and ascites.

695. *Ice*.—Ice is used with good effect in convulsions, cholera, and coup de soleil. Applied along the spine, it increases the general circulation, and stops cramps of the muscles.

696. *Heat*.—Hot water applied to the spine lessens the general circulation, overcomes congestion, lessens fever, restrains hemorrhage and the menstrual flow.

697. *Hypodermic Injections*.—The introduction of morphia and other narcotics into the cellular tissue, as a means of subduing pain and cerebral excitability, is more certain, rapid, and pure in its action than can be by the stomach.

698. *Persulphate of Iron*.—The solution of persulphate of iron, applied topically, is a valuable agent in diphtheria, bronchitis, etc.

699. *Permanganate of Potassa in Hospital Gangrene*.—Solution applied topically.

700. *Petroleum*.—Lubricating oil of petroleum is invaluable in the cure of burns, skin diseases, and hemorrhoides.

701. *Bromide of Potassium*—as an alterative and antiphrodisiac. Indicated in syphilitic psoriasis, satyriasis, priapism, and nymphomania. Dose. Gr. v-x, every four hours. Also useful in infantile convulsions depending upon hyperæsthesia, coupled with anæmia, in the absence of inflammation. Dose, Gr. i-iij.

702. *Chloroform*, as a means of detecting bile in the urine. Place in a test-tube ʒij of the urine to be examined, and add to it 12 to 15 drops of chloroform, and shake the mixture. If the urine contains bile, it will assume a fine yellow color, and, on allowing it to rest, the chloroform falls to the bottom, taking with it the yellow, biliary substance.

703. *Antidote for Prussic Acid*.—The following is recommended: First, give the patient ʒj-ij of magnesia, made into an emulsion with water; and then give, in water, a solution of xvj minims perchloride of iron, and Gr. 12½ ferri sulphas. The effect of this mixture depends upon the formation of the compound known as Prussian blue.

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REMARKS ON EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

In medicine, the term prescription, (*prescriptio*, from *præ*, before, and *scribo*, I write,) is usually applied to the written directions of a physician or surgeon for the preparation and use of remedial agents.

Extemporaneous or magistral prescriptions are so called because they are constructed by the practitioner on the instant, "*ex tempore*," and adapted to any case of disease. Officinal preparations are also prescribed. These are of two kinds, the *formula simplex* (simple formula), which consists of only one officinal (either simple or compound) preparation; and the *formula composita* (compound formula), which consists of two or more officinal preparations.

"A prescription should be as simple as possible, and should bear upon its face the evidence of the objects to be fulfilled by it. No article should form part of it, unless adapted for serving some useful purpose."—*Dunglison*.

The principal medicine in a prescription is called the BASIS; that which promotes or assists the action of the basis, is termed the ADJUVANT; that which corrects some objectionable quality of the other ingredients, is named the CORRIGENT, or CORRECTIVE; and, lastly, that which gives a proper form to the whole, is denominated the VEHICLE.

The real object of a formula is four-fold; 1, To render the effects of the basis more certain; 2, To cure quickly; 3, Safely; 4, Pleasantly. In short, a prescription should bear upon its very face an air of certainty, speaking intelligibly the indications it is designed to fulfill.

The blending of many ingredients in a formula is very objectionable, from the fact that, in proportion as we complicate a medicine, we multiply the chances of its failure in the cure of disease. It is often the case that medical agents are given in combination, which, by chemical changes, originate or produce other compounds, possessing wholly opposite properties from those of the components when taken singly; and consequently the practitioner is disappointed and deceived in the result produced, and the patient necessarily suffers the consequences.

RULES FOR WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS.

The symbol, ℞, (*Recipe*, take thou,) usually commences every prescription; then follows the designation of the ingredients to be used; next, the directions to the compounder, and lastly, the directions to the patient. The practitioner usually signs his initials only to a prescription.

Respecting the language used in writing prescriptions. The Latin should be employed in designating the ingredients to be used, for the reason that the Latin names for medicines and chemicals are the same, or nearly so, both in this country and in Europe; whereas the vernacular name differs for each nation—nay, sometimes for each State or Province. Moreover, Latin professional terms are concise and definite. The directions to the compounder or druggist, should always be written in Latin.

The directions in the prescription relating to patients or their attendants, are preceded by the letter *S.*, or the word *signetur* (*i. e.*, "let it be written").

This part of the prescription should always be written in English, for the reason that the directions are intended for the use of the patient or his attendant; and the dispenser is obliged to write the *directions in English*, whether the prescriber uses the Latin or *otherwise*.

Dr. Pereira, in relation to this subject, remarks: "There does not appear to be any advantage gained in practising a temporary concealment by writing them (prescriptions) in a dead language. On the contrary, there are several weighty objections to this practice, such as the embarrassment which some prescribers feel in giving, in good and intelligible Latin, the requisite directions for the patient; the imperfect or limited acquaintance with the Latin language possessed by many dispensers or compounders of medicines; and lastly, the difficulty, and in some cases impossibility, of finding concise and intelligible English words, which are the exact equivalents of many Latin professional terms, not unfrequently used in prescriptions. By throwing on the compounder the responsibility of expressing in appropriate language, and in the brief compass of a label, the exact intentions of the prescriber, in a language which the latter did not use, we greatly augment the risk of errors and mistakes."

In writing prescriptions, each ingredient should occupy a distinct line. The basis should be placed first—then the auxiliary, afterwards the corrective, and lastly the vehicle.

The writing should be plain and legible. The orthography should be that which is customary and correct. Symbols or signs must be carefully made, *especially* those for the ounce and drachm; for the two characters being so extremely alike, I am well persuaded that many very bad and often fatal mistakes of this kind occur.

Abbreviations, though generally used in writing prescriptions, are absolutely inadmissable, so far as the active ingredients are concerned, even though cautiously written, from the fact, that it so happens that the abbreviations used to designate certain medicines are equally applicable to other articles of the Materia Medica. Dr. Pereira, in his *Prescription Book*, has given a list of examples of this kind, that is sufficient to convince any one of the great dangers arising from the use of abbreviations in directing the employment of active medicines.

Chemical compounds, however, in most instances, may be abbreviated without danger of mistakes, as also officinal combinations, as exhibited in the following examples.

EXAMPLES OF COMMON EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

FORM FOR DRAUGHTS.

(*Fiat haustus:* Let a draught be made.)

RECIPE: Magnesiæ Sulphatis, *drachmas duas,*
Infusi Sennæ, *fluidunciam,*
Syrupi Rhei, *fluidrachmam.*

Misce, et fiat haustus, in jusculo calido, partitis vicibus sumendus.

The above prescription, translated into English, would read thus,

TAKE OF Sulphate of Magnesia, two drachms,
Infusion of Senna, one fluid ounce,
Syrup of Rhubarb, one fluid drachm,

Mix, and let a draught be made, to be taken in divided doses, in warm broth.

The more convenient form for writing the above prescription, as the one least liable to mistakes and objections, is as follows:

℞. Magnesiæ Sulph., ℥ij
Syr. Rhei, f℥j.
Infus. Sennæ, f℥ij.
M., et fiat haustus.

S. To be taken in divided doses, in warm broth.

[*Prescriber's initials.*]

FORM FOR MIXTURES.

(*Fiat Mistura:* Let a mixture be made.)

℞. Infus. Krameriæ, ℥vj.
Tinct. Opii, ℥j.

Fiat Mistura.

S. Three table-spoons full to be taken after every liquid evacuation.

NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.

℞. Potassæ Bicarb.,
Pulv. Rhei., *a a* ʒij.

M. et adde, Aquæ Bull., ℥viij. (Mix, and add of boiling water.) Stet per duas horas. Filtra, et adde. (Let it stand two hours; filter, and add,)

Spiritus Vini, ℥j
Tinct. Olei Menthæ Viridis, ℥j.
Sacchari albi, q. s., ad dulcedinem. (Add white sugar to an agreeable sweetness.)

S. Let the patient take one tea-spoon full every hour. Highly useful in Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, etc., especially of children.

℞. Tinct. Veratri Viridis,
Tinct. Lobeliæ, *a a* ℥j.
Tinct. Sanguinariæ, ℥ij.
Tinct. Camphoræ, gtt. xij.
Syrupi Tolutani, ʒij.

Fiat Mistura.

S. Thirty to sixty drops, four times a day.

In cases where the cough does not yield to this remedy, within a reasonable time, gr. xxiv of the Hypo-phosphite of Manganese should be substituted for the Tinct. of Camphor.

This preparation has been prescribed in many hundred cases of recent coughs, as well as those of long standing, and has proved a remedy of decided merit.

℞. Olei Juniperi, ʒj.
Ess. Menthæ Viridis,
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, *a a* ʒj.

Misce.

S. Thirty drops, two or three times daily, in water.—M.P: Diur. Diaph., Antispas. Employed in urinary and febrile diseases.

FORM FOR PILLS.

(*Fiant pillulæ:* Let pills be made.)

℞. Chinoidine,
Leptandrine, *a a* gr. xxiv.
Ext. Sanguinariæ, gr. xij.

Fiant Pillulæ, xxiv.

S. Let one be taken every three hours through the day. An efficient remedy in Intermittent Fever.

℞. Manganesii Iodidi,
Ext. Sanguinariæ, *a a* gr. xij.
Macrotine, gr. xxiv.

M., et fiat in pillulas, xxiv.

S. Take one pill three times daily. Very useful in Amenorrhea.

FORM FOR POWDERS.

(*Misce et fiant pulveres:* Mix, and let powders be made.)

℞. Pulv. Jalapæ, ʒij.
Hydrargyri Chloridi mitis, gr. xxiv.
M et divide in pulveres, xij.

S. Let the patient take two or three, as may be necessary, to produce evacuations.

℞. Leptandrine, gr. xxiv
Podophylline,
Pulv. Zingiberis, *a a* gr. xij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres, xxiv.

S. Let the patient take one, night and morning, until the bowels are freely moved.

℞. Pulv. Sem. Lobeliæ,
Pulv. Ipecac., *a a* ʒj
M. et divide in pulveres, vj.

S. Let one be taken every twenty minutes, until emesis ensues.

FORM FOR SOLUTIONS.

(*Fiat Solutio:* Let a solution be made.)

℞: Sodæ et Potassæ Tartratis, ℥ij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, f℥ij.
Fiat Solutio.

S. To be taken in two doses.

FORM FOR INFUSIONS.

(*Fiat Infusum:* Let an infusion be made.)

℞. Ipecac. Rad. Pulv., ʒss
Potassæ Bitart., ʒj.
Aquæ fervent., f℥iiiss.

Misce, et fiat infusum, macerando horam integram; dein cola, et adjice, Syrup. Simp., f℥ss. (Mix, and make an infusion, by macerating one hour; then strain, and add, etc.)

S. Let half an ounce, or a table-spoon full, be given every hour, until vomiting ensues.

FORM FOR DECOCTIONS.

Fiat Decoctum: Let a decoction be made.)

℞. Helianthemi Canad.,
Rumicis Crisp. Rad., contusæ,
Leptandriæ Rad., contusæ, *a a* ℥ij.

M., et fiat decoctum, coquendo in aquæ fontanæ octariis quatuor, leni igne, ad dimidiam quantitatem. (Mix, and make a decoction, by boiling in four pints of spring water, over a gentle fire, to half the quantity.)

S. Let half a wine-glass full be taken three times a-day. A superior Alterative preparation.

FORM FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

(*Fiat Collyrium:* Let an eye-wash be made.)

℞. Zinci Oxydi, ʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥vlij.
M. Fiat Collyrium.

S. *Moisten a four-folded linen cloth, and apply to the affected eye*

℞. Zinci Sulph., ʒ j.
Sal Gemmæ, gr. vj.
Camphoræ, gr. xij.
Aquæ Rosæ, f ℥ viij.
M. Fiat Collyrium.
S. Apply to the eyes, with a soft linen cloth, three times a-day.

LINIMENTS OR EMBROCATIONS.

(*Fiat Linimentum:* Let a Liniment be made.

℞. Olei Amygdalæ, f ℥ j.
Pulv. Camphoræ, ʒ j.
M. Fiat Linimentum.
S. Let the nipples be touched three or four times a-day.

℞. Olei Juniperi, f ʒ j.
Spir. Rectif., f ℥ j.
M. Fiat Linimentum.
S. Apply to the nipples three or four times a-day.

℞. Collodion, ʒ j.
Glycerine, ℥ ij.
Misce.—S. Apply with a hair-brush to the affected parts, three times a-day. A superior external remedy in Erysipelas.

FORM FOR OINTMENTS.

(*Fiat Unguentum:* Let an ointment be made.)

℞. Ung. Picis Liquidæ, ℥ j.
Sulphuris Iodidi, gr. xx.
M. Fiat Ung.
S. Let the patient wear a cap, thickly spread with the ointment upon its inner surface, and change night and morning.

FORM FOR PLASTERS.

Fiat Emplastrum: Let a plaster be made.)

IRRITATING, OR ISSUE PLASTER.

℞. Picis Liquidæ, bullitæ,
Picis Burgundicæ,
Terebinthinæ Albæ, *a a* ℥ viij.
Misce, liqueface, et cola; dein adde, (mix, melt, and strain, then add):

Pulv. Ari Tryphylli,
Pulv. Sanguinariæ,
Pulv. Phytolaccæ, *a a* ℥ vi.
Podophylline, ℥ ij.
Permisce, et extende super alutam mollem.
Emplastra fiant; dissimilium mensurarum. (Mix thoroughly, and spread on soft leather. Let plasters be made of various sizes.)
S. Let the plaster be applied, and changed once a-day, until copious suppuration ensues.

FORM FOR ELECTUARY.

(*Fiat Electuarium:* Let an electuary be made.)

℞. Potasse Bitart.,
Pulv. Jalapæ, *a a* ℥ j,
Confect. Sennæ, ℥ ij,
Flor. Sulphuris,
Potassæ Nitrat., *a a* ʒ iv.
Syrup. Simp., q. s., facere electuarium.
S. Half a drachm to one drachm to be taken at bed-time.

RECORD OF PRACTICE AND TREATMENT.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

In the first thirty-two pages we have endeavored so to divide the space that all the names occurring in any physician's practice can be alphabetically recorded. Let the name of the *head* of each family visited be inserted in its appropriate place, with the residence, and the date when treatment in that family is commenced. At the termination of the treatment, or at stated periods, fill up the other columns; so that this part of the Hand-Book constitutes the physician's ledger and account book.

On the line with each name in this list, too, will be found a number: insert this in the column headed *No.* in the *Record of Practice and Treatment*, using the same number whenever visits are made to the same family during the year. In the column headed *Patient* insert the word *self*, *wife*, *son*, *daughter*, *baby*, *servant*, as the case may be; and note the *Age* in figures referring to years. This mode will after a few days' or weeks' trial be esteemed the most convenient, though if writing the names of patients on each page be preferred, the space occupied by the first two or three columns may be used for that purpose.

Endeavoring strenuously to avoid waste, we have been guided by the principle that the less space the physician wishes to devote to the registry of symptoms and treatment, the more he should have for the recording of practice. If, therefore, the space alloted to the former should not all be required, it may be used the same as the opposite page for recording practice, by writing the *number* in the column headed *Pulse* and *Tongue*. Let the next two columns correspond to the space headed *Patient*. In the column headed *Sleep* note the age. In the next three columns enter the name of the disease; and carry out the amount in the column headed *Result*. Our proposed plan of preserving memoranda of symptoms will probably be understood on inspection. The name of the disease, inserted under the heading *Disease*, will in most cases sufficiently indicate the general assemblage of symptoms, so that the special symptoms only of the particular case under examination need be recorded.

An accurate knowledge of the condition of the pulse, tongue, bowels, appetite, urine, respiration, etc., is generally indispensable to intelligent and successful practice. For these a special register is provided. For other conditions important to be noted when they occur, as nausea, delirium, excessive thirst, prostration, unusual state of the skin, of the nervous system, etc., sufficient space will probably be found on intervening lines; *for we recommend always at the beginning of the week to let two or more lines intervene between every two cases, which lines can be filled by notes of symptoms and treatment; or by new cases, if they become so numerous.*

The prescription can be recorded by simply writing the number attached to the article prescribed in the *List of Remedies*, under its proper date.

The importance of using *intelligible word-signs and abbreviations* is too evident to need reiteration. Those cited below ve long been profitably employed: *e. g.*, exp. for expectora-n; nau. for nausea; p. for pain, etc. The state of the *pulse* be indicated by *figures*, written in the column directly er the word pulse, with the letters Q, F, etc., to denote a ik, feeble, or other condition of the pulse. The state of the *ue*, by B, for bilious, R, for red, etc. The state of the *bowels*), if constipated; by Di, if attended with diarrhœa, etc. The

appetite, if natural, by N; if morbid, by M; if poor, or absent, by P or A. The *sleep*, if natural by N; if irregular or wakeful, by W. The *urine*, if natural, by N; under its proper date. La. for lithic acid; M. for mucous, Ph. for phosphatic deposit. *Respiration*, if natural, by N; if difficult, by D; if hurried, by H. If *pain* be present in the bowels, it may be indicated by B; if in the head, by H; in the spine, by Sp.; in the stomach, by St.; etc. Let a line drawn *across* the abbreviation under any head, indicate improvement; a line drawn *under* an abbreviation, an unfavorable change; if no change, make no mark. In the column marked *result*, let Imp. denote that the patient is improving; Conv. convalescent; W. worse; Fa. that the disease proved fatal.

In the blank spaces for *daily practice* let *office practice* be indicated by a perpendicular line or mark, thus |; a visit made to the patient's house, by an oblique one, thus /: and a night visit made, thus \. More than one visit on the same day may be indicated by two or more marks, thus /// for three visits to the patient's house, ‖ for two visits of the patient to the office on the same day.

If the visits are paid for cross the marks, thus † for office practice, ×–× for two paid visits made on the same day, × for a night visit paid. A visit that is *to be* made may be indicated by commencing the stroke to indicate it, thus /, and finishing the stroke when the visit *is* made.

That *medicines* are to be sent may be indicated by the letter *M*, *vaccination* to be performed by *V*, any other surgical operation by *S*, a consultation to be held by *C*, etc. When the medicines have been sent, the operation performed, or the consultation held, the respective letters may be crossed thus, *M*, *V*, *S*, *C*, etc.

Other signs and abbreviations may easily be invented and used by each physician according to the necessities of his practice.

N. B.—The Record of Practice is designed for 34 patients; but if more space is required for recording practice, the opposite page may be used for the same purpose. See directions on page 110.

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RECORD OF PRA

January.

Age.	Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Am't.
			1	2	3	4	5	

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS:						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respiration.	Su.	M.	T. 1	W. 2	Th. 3	F. 4	S. 5	Result.

January.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 6	M. 7	T. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	S. 12	An

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION							
	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 6	M. 7	T. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	S. 12	Result.

January.

	Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Am't.	Dise
e.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		

PTOMS.				PRESCRIPTION.							
Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	S. 13	M. 14	T. 15	W. 16	Th. 17	F. 18	S. 19	Result.

January.

s.	Su. 20	M. 21	T. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	S. 26	Am't.	D

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 20	M. 21	T. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	S. 26	Result.

			January.					February.			
No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 27	M. 28	T. 29	W. 30	Th. 31	F. 1	S. 2	Am't.	Disea

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 27	M. 28	T. 29	W. 30	Th. 31	F. 1	S. 2	Result.

February.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 3	M. 4	T. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	S. 9	An

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 3	M. 4	T. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	S. 9	Result.

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.					PRESCRIPTION.							
Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 10	M. 11	T. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	S. 16	Result.

February.

ge.	Su. 17	M. 18	T. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	S. 23	Amt.	Di

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Result.
						17	18	19	20	21	22	23	

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respiration.	Su. 24	M. 25	T. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 1	S. 2	Result.

per Blankets

3 & 4 1/4 p. 3 & 4 1/2 bal [illegible] $1.75
Mch [illegible]

March.

h.	Age.	Su. 3	M. 4	T. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	S. 9	Am't
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			1	0	1	1	1	1	5

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 3	M. 4	T. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	S. 9	Result

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 10	M. 11	T. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	S. 16	Result.

March.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 17	M. 18	T. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	S. 23	Am't.	Dise
Jim				1	1	1	0	1	1	=10½	
Jno				1	1	1	0	1	1	=10	

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 17	M. 18	T. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	S. 23	Result.

March.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 24	M. 25	T. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 29	S. 30	Am't.	Di
Sin				1	1	1	1/2	1/2		14 1/2	
Tus				1	1	0	1/2	1/2		13.	

D TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS. PRESCRIPTION.

Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 24	M. 25	T. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 1	S. 2	Result.
		Pr Blankets											

6 1/4 P.d & 4 1/2 bal Dew $1.75
Mch 2d 72

			March.			April.					
No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 31	M. 1	T. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	S. 6	Am't.	Disease.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 31	M. 1	T. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	S. 6	Result.

	SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
	Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 10	M. 11	T. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	S. 16	Resu

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April.

No	Patient.	Age.	Su. 14	M. 15	T. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	S. 20

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 14	M. 15	T. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	S. 20	Resul

April.

No	Patient.	Age.	Su. 14	M. 15	T. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	S. 20	Am't.	D

ID TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Appetite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respiration.	Su. 14	M. 15	T. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	S. 20	Result.

April.

o	Pa	ge.	Su. 21	M. 22	T. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	S. 27	Ar

D TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.		Su. 21	M. 22	T. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	S. 27	Result.

Pat	April.				May.			Am't.	Disease
	Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.		
	28	29	30	1	2	3	4		

D TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 28	M. 29	T. 30	W. 1	Th. 2	F. 3	S. 4	Result.

May.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 5	M. 6	T. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	S. 11	Am't.	Disease.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 5	M. 6	T. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	S. 11	Result.

April.

No	Patient.	Age.	Su. 21	M. 22	T. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	S. 27

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 12	M. 13	T. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	S. 18	Result.

May.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 19	M. 20	T. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24	S. 25	Am't.	Disease.

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 19	M. 20	T. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24	S. 25	Result.

			May.				June.				
No.	Patient.	Age.	Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Am't.	Dis
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1		

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.					PRESCRIPTION.							
Appe.	Slep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 26	M. 27	T. 28	W. 29	Th. 30	F. 31	S. 1	Result

RECORD OF

June.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 2	M. 3	T. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	S. 8	A

REATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.					PRESCRIPTION.							
Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 2	M. 3	T. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	S. 8	Result.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 9	M. 10	T. 11	W. 12	Th. 13	F. 14	S. 15	Result.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 26	M. 27	T. 28	W. 29	Th. 30	F. 31	S. 1	Result

June.

No.	Patient.	Age	Su. 23	M. 24	T. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	S. 29	Am't.	Dis

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 23	M. 24	T. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	S. 29	Resul

ND TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	S. 30	M. 1	T. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	S. 6	Resu

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.				PRESCRIPTION.							
Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respiration.	Su. 7	M. 8	T. 9	W. 10	Th. 11	F. 12	S. 13	Result.

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 7	M. 8	T. 9	W. 10	Th. 11	F. 12	S. 13	Result.

July.

No	Patient.	Age.	Su. 14	M. 15	T. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	S. 20	Am't.	Disease

TREATMENT.

Pulse.	Appetite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respiration.	Su. 14	M. 15	T. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	S. 20	Result.
	SYMPTOMS.					PRESCRIPTION.							

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 21	M. 22	T. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	S. 27	Result.

No.	Patient.	Age.	July.				August.			Am't.
			Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	
			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 28	M. 29	T. 30	W. 31	Th. 1	F. 2	S, 3	Result

August.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 4	M. 5	T. 6	W. 7	Th. 8	F. 9	S. 10	Amt.	Disease.

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.					PRESCRIPTION.							
Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 4	M. 5	T. 6	W. 7	Th. 8	F. 9	S. 10	Result

August.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 11	M. 12	T. 13	W. 14	Th. 15	F. 16	S. 17	Am't.	Dis

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respiration.	Su. 11	M. 12	T. 13	W. 14	Th. 15	F. 16	S. 17	Results.

August.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 18	M. 19	T. 20	W. 21	Th. 22	F. 23	S. 24	Am't.	Disease.

ATMENT.

MPTOMS.

PRESCRIPTION.

Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 18	M. 19	T. 20	W. 21	Th. 22	F. 23	S. 24	Result

August.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 25	M. 26	T. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	S. 31	Am't.	Di

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 25	M. 26	T. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	S. 31	Result

August.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 25	M. 26	T. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	S. 31

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 1	M. 2	T. 3	W. 4	Th. 5	F. 6	S. 7	Result.

September.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 8	M. 9	T. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	S. 14	Am't.	Di

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 8	M. 9	T. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	S. 14	Result.

September.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 15	M. 16	T. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20	S. 21	Am't.	Disease.

PRESCRIPTION.

Su. 8	M. 9	T. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	S. 14	Result.

	SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION							
	Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 15	M. 16	T. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20	S. 21	Resul

RECORD OF PR

No	Patient.	Age.	September. Su. 29	M. 30	T. 1	W. 2	Th. 3	F. 4	S. 5	Am't

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.					PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 29	M. 30	T. 1	W. 2	Th. 3	F. 4	S. 5	Result.

October.

No	Patient.	Age.	Su. 6	M. 7	T. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	S. 12	Am't.	Disease.

AND TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 6	M. 7	T. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	S. 12	Result.

October.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 13	M. 14	T. 15	W. 16	Th. 17	F. 18	S. 19	Am't.	Disease

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 13	M. 14	T. 15	W. 16	Th. 17	F. 18	S. 19	Result.

			October.				November.				
No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 27	M. 28	T. 29	W. 30	Th. 31	F. 1	S. 2	Amt.	Dis

ND TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 27	M. 28	T. 29	W. 30	Th. 31	F. 1	S. 2	Result.

November.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 3	M. 4	T. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	S. 9	Am't.	Di

SYMPTOMS.				PRESCRIPTION.							
Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 3	M. 4	T. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	S. 9	Result.

November.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 10	M. 11	T. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	S. 16	Am't.	D

D TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 3	M. 4	T. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F. 8	S. 9	Result.

November.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 17	M. 18	T. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	S. 23	Am't.

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 10	M. 11	T. 12	W. 13	Th. 14	F. 15	S. 16	Result

November.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 24	M. 25	T. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 29	S. 30	Am't.	D

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 17	M. 18	T. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	S. 23	Result.

	SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Pulse.	Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 24	M. 25	T. 26	W. 27	Th. 28	F. 29	S. 30	Result

SYMPTOMS:					PRESCRIPTION.							
Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 1	M. 2	T. 3	W. 4	Th. 5	F. 6	S. 7	Result.

December.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 8	M. 9	T. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	S. 14	Am't.	Disease.

TREATMENT.

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 8	M. 9	T. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	S. 14	Result.

December.

	Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Am't.	D
e.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		

SYMPTOMS.						PRESCRIPTION.							
Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	S. 15	M. 16	T. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20	S. 21	Result.

December.

No.	Patient.	Age.	Su. 22	M. 23	T. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27	S. 28	Am't.	D

SYMPTOMS.								PRESCRIPTION.							
Pulse.	Tongue.	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 22	M. 23	T. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27	S. 28	Result

December.

No	Patient.	Age.	Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Am't.	Disease.
			29	30	31						

SYMPTOMS.							PRESCRIPTION.							
Tongue	Bowels.	Ap'tite.	Sleep.	Urine.	Pain.	Respir-ation.	Su. 29	M. 30	T. 31	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Result.

OBSTETRIC CALENDAR.

NINE CALENDAR MONTHS.			TEN LUNAR MONTHS.	
From	*To*	*Days*	*To*	*Days*
January....1	September.30	273	October....7	280
February...1	October...31	273	November..7	280
March.....1	November.30	275	December..5	280
April.....1	December.31	275	January....5	280
May.....1	January...31	276	February...4	280
June.....1	February..28	273	March.....7	280
July.....1	March.....31	274	April.....6	280
August.....1	April.....30	273	May.....7	280
September..1	May.....31	273	June.....7	280
October....1	June.....30	273	July.....7	280
November..1	July.....31	273	August.....7	280
December..1	August....31	274	September..6	280

The above Calendar may be read as follows:—A patient has ceased to menstruate on the 1st of July; her confinement may be expected, at soonest, about 31st of March[a] (*the end of nine Calendar months*); or, at latest, on the 6th of April (*the end of ten Lunar months*). Another has ceased to menstruate on the 20th January; her confinement may be expected on the 30th September, plus 20 days, (*the end of nine Calendar months*) at soonest; or on the 7th October, plus 20 days, (*the end of ten Lunar months*) at latest.

OBSTETRIC RECORD.

A few remarks here may be necessary to explain the following arrangement:

After noting name, age and nativity of the female to be attended, state in the appropriate column how many times she has previously been pregnant. If she has had the same number of children as pregnancies, one number will stand for both; if not, there will be found sufficient room to state the fact, as 5, 3 *ab.*, for five pregnancies in three of which abortion took place; 3, 2, 2 *tw.*, three pregnancies with four children, two being twins, &c. Primiparas may here be recorded as *primip.*

In the next column the character of her previous labors, and especially of the last, may be noted, as *easy, difficult, lingering, instrumental*, &c. The date of the last, if of importance, may be inserted in the form of a fraction, as $\frac{15}{7}60$, for the 15th of July, 1860, &c.

The column headed *condition* may be devoted to a record of the condition of life, general habits, temperament, general health, as to costiveness, &c., according to circumstances.

The *expected time of confinement* may be noted in the form of a fraction.

The remaining columns are to be filled up after the confinement, viz., the *date*, in figures under the proper month; the *presentation and position*, by *v.* for vertex; *b.* for breech, &c.; and the numerical relation of the position, thus—2 *v.* for the second position of the vertex presentation, &c.; the *duration of labor*, in figures; *M.* or *F.* for the *sex;* and other letters for the *condition of the child*, thus—*h. m.* for healthy male, *stl. f.* for still-born female, &c.

The use of instruments, condition of placenta, cord, or anything else deemed of importance, may be recorded under the heading *Remarks.*

In but very few cases will the physician find it necessary to devote more than one line to the record of a case. If, however, desirable, and the number of cases for the three months is too great to allow of it, he can easily transfer the detailed record of any particular case to the last three ruled blank pages in this book.

OF CONFINEMENT.

February.	March.	Presentation and Position.	Hours in Labor.	Sex & Condition of Child.	Remarks.

TE OF CONFINEMENT.

May.	June.	Presentation and Position.	Hours in Labor.	Sex & Condition of Child.		Remarks.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Previous Pregnancies and Child'n.	Labors: date and character of last.	Condition.

F CONFINEMENT.

Septem'r.	Presentation and Position.	Hours in Labor.	Sex & Condition of Child.	Remarks.

CONFINEMENT.

Decem'r.	Presentation and Position.	Hours in Labor.	Sex & Condition of Child.	Remarks.

Wants and General Memoranda.

Wants and General Memoranda.

Wants and General Memoranda.

Wants and General Memoranda.

Name.	Address.
Van Trail C	1136 Pacific St

Name.	Address.

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5 " E. N. Robinson Feby 7 "
6. Nick McDonald Mch 25
7 Dr. Hay Mr Weston

8 Dedk Meyer Jany 8. 67
9. Jacob H. Brunnagen " "
10 Joseph C. Field Augt 1st 67.
11 J. W. Belden " 28 67
12 A. Himelmann Sept 27. 67
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